THE CULTIVATOR.

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Editorial Correspondence—XI.

I was forced by the length to which my memoranda had extended, to break off last week in the midst of a ride one rainy morning with Messrs Bryan Jackson and Son, in the outskirts of Wilmington, Del. In the afternoon, when we had concluded our call at Mr. REYBOLD'S, we drove past several places of interest where we had not time to stop. But at

Bellevue,

the residence of GEORGE Z TYBOUT, Esq., we took the opportunity to avail ourselves of a few minutes rest, and to see one of his barns, and some of his cattle. Mr. T. farms 540 acres, of which there are this year,

In Meadow	70	In Wheat	100
In Corn	70	In Oats	70

And the remainder in pasture. A hundred acres last year mowed, yielded between 180 and 200 tons of hay, and this is considered only a fair crop in the neighborhood. He probably works his land with considerable less force than usual for a place of the size, but I could but infer from what I saw and heard that the pecuniary results were not proportionably diminished. The main, or one of the main objects sought, is the feeding of cattle for beef. Mr. T. usually has about a hundred head in process of preparation for market. We understood that this was nearly his number at present, in addition to which he has about 30 head of young cattle. In reply to some questions as to the profit of purchasing cattle for fattening, I learnt that the last year's experiment had resulted thus: The cattle bought cost $56 per head, and the cost of feeding as nearly as it could be ascertained, was from $30 to $35—not less than the former figure, nor more than the latter; the cattle were sold for $120 per head. This was a higher price than would be obtained this season, by any lot of stock, however fine; I did not note particulars as to the number sold, or time of sale, last year, but the markets were considerably higher than they have been the present year, and the price, although a large, was then not a very unusual one for really extra beeves. Mr. T. purchased 125 steers in Ohio last fall. We saw a few of them, at that time nearly in order for the butcher, and really a very first class lot.

The farm buildings we looked over were commodiously arranged for stock below, and above for storage of crops. Throughout all our drive that day, I could but notice the substantially-built and extensive barns —an evidence, in this instance, not less than it is generally the case, of good farming and a thrifty farmer.

Buena Vista

Is the title given by the late SENATOR CLAYTON to the place he occupied in life, and on the improvement of which he expended so much time and labor. JAMES C. DOUGLASS, Esq., his nephew, is the present occupant of the estate; it includes about 330 acres, of which there are now

In wheat,	50	In oats,	25
In clover and rye-grass,	50	In corn,	50

And the remainder in pasture. Mr. D. had just returned after some days' absence, and we had time for only a hurried call. When his uncle began his labors upon the place in 1844, it was in a very low condition. The remedies applied were lime and clover, over 73,000 bushels of the former having been used, while plaster has been also freely given to the clover crop.

A crop of corn has been raised that will look very large to our readers, and *is* a large one for so large a field. *Forty-six acres* averaged throughout 89¾ bushels per acre. If any one questions the propriety, (as here and there a subscriber often does,) of mentioning extra crops, as merely practicing upon the faith of the credulous, I can only add that I say nothing in which I do not myself repose entire confidence, and that the effect of such facts should be to encourage both the believer and the disbeliever to test their reality by endeavoring to produce them in their own experience; to this end availing themselves of the experience of others, as laid before them through the columns of Agricultural Journals; adapting to their own localities such *proved and reasonable advice* as they meet with,

and above all, not giving up with one or even half-a-dozen failures, nor throwing on to "book-farming" the blame of their ill-success, when circumstances so "alter cases" as to render impracticable for them what others have found highly expedient.

These remarks however, are scarcely called for here; the way in which the crop spoken of was obtained, it would not perhaps be advisable to recommend for general practice. The corn was drilled, in four feet apart rows, a stalk growing about once in seven inches. The season was an extremely favorable one, so that as thick as it was, all came to maturity well. In a different season, there might not have been an average yield.

Mr. Douglass feeds between 30 and 40 cattle and about 60 sheep. One of the axioms most insisted on by Mr. Clayton, was that no hay or straw should be sold from a farm, and I believe he always lived up to the rule. There was probably some connection not very remote between the use made of these crops, in feeding them to stock, and the productiveness of his corn-fields; the reader will doubtless trace it for himself. Lime may do to start the clover, and the clover will serve admirably to enrich the ground, but there are very few localities* where all the barn-yard manure that can be made, will not pay for the making, and prove the most certain guaranty of the fertility of the soil.

But I shall be as late in coming to the end of my story, if all these reflections are to be admitted, as I was in keeping an engagement that evening, with Mr. G. G. LOBDELL,—an engagement which was not executed until morning, when at last somewhat brighter skies were promised for the day.

Mr. Lobdell's Short-Horns, Barn, &c.

His herd includes 16 females and no less than 10 young bulls, this sex having predominated the past year or two among the calves. The bull "Lord Barrington 4th," was bred by Dennis Kelly, and will be three years old next month. "Red Rose" and "Valentine 2d" have been illustrated in the Am. Herd Book, and we give the portrait of the latter in another column. The chief object of Mr. L. in breeding animals for his own use, is to secure good milkers, and he thinks he has made choice of the best breed for the purpose. His experience so far only leads him to desire to extend it further, and he means to give the Short-Horn a thorough trial as a Dairy animal. He keeps for milking purposes 40 cows in summer, and 60 in winter, (when milk brings a higher price.) He has tried soiling quite extensively, and proposes I understand to resort to it at length entirely. He now sows rye, which is ready to begin to cut for the purpose by April 15th, and lasts until oats are ready in May, and they furnish a supply until corn is far enough advanced, a succession of crops which serve until the frosts come in fall. Mr. L. let the stock out during the day, but fed morning and night at stable, and thought the time of one man wholly devoted to taking care of them would be sufficient to cut green food for a hundred head if they were not pastured at all, while it might be equal to twice the number if he had an old horse to help in bringing the cut fodder. The hay the cattle leave, Mr. L. cuts to be mixed with other food.

Mr. L. has five fields of 22 acres each, of which one is this year in oats, one in wheat, one in corn, and two in meadow. About 20 acres are devoted to soiling and garden crops, and 25 are in a pasture never broken up. The past two years, both very good ones, the yield of the 44 acres mowed have been each season 120 tons; one of the two fields, 22 acres, exceeding considerably, while the other did not quite equal three tons per acre.

The large barn is a building 120 feet by 48, with a wing 45 by 17, and another on the same side 25 by 17, and a tool-house attached, with a root cellar under it, 20 by 30. The stables below accommodate 68 head, and Mr. L. has provision, including adjoining buildings, for 76 head of grown cattle, 24 calves, and a dozen horses. The stables throughout are kept very neat and clean, plaster being freely sprinkled about as an absorbent. A large manure cellar adjoins, 78 feet long, 18 wide and 14 deep, and receives all the solid and liquid deposits from the stalls, and thence they can be removed by carts. The cattle are kept in their places by stanchions, and this method of fastening has given the best satisfaction here, and is thought far superior to any other. I noted down the dimensions, as, although similar particulars have been often repeated in our columns, they may not be readily accessible to all. In front of the row of stalls, runs a trough 3 feet wide inside measurement, the outer half of the bottom being somewhat inclined toward the animal, while the rest of it is flat. The back of the trough is three and a half feet high. The feed being placed in the troughs when the animals are about to come in, they instantly put their heads in to go to work, when the stanchions are secured in a moment. They are three by two inches in size, rounded next to the cow's neck, and are fastened to the front of the trough which is 15 inches high, one permanently, and the other by a pin so as to be movable a few inches side ways. They are 20 to 22 inches long and the upper end of one is fastened, while that of the other which is movable, opens as we have seen, to receive the animal's head and horns, and is then closed upon them and secured by a peg. The distances apart of the two are graduated according to the size of the animal. Each stall is occupied by two animals with no division between them, and is from three feet to three feet eight inches wide, according to their size. Alley ways between the rows of stalls admit of feeding with little labor, and it was Mr. Lobdell's intention to carry a water trough as well as one for feed in front of them all, to be filled by pipes and obviate the necessity of their going out to drink. When the experiment was tried, however, the trough became full of the seeds and bits of hay, &c., and the matter was given up. There are separate and enclosed calving stalls five feet wide.

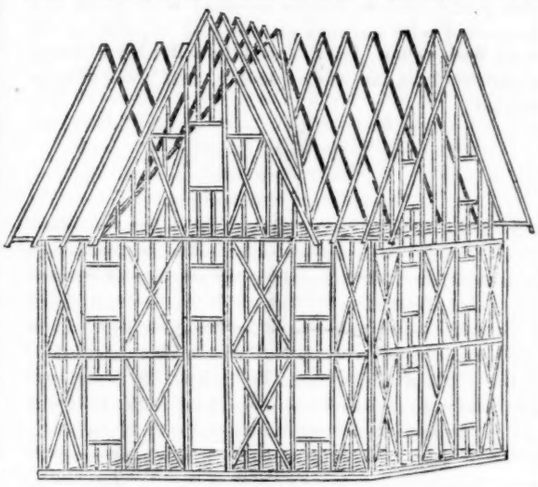
"Up-stairs" we find a feed box that will hold 25 bushels, in which the feed is mixed about in this proportion: One-third straw or chaff, one-third corn-stalks, one-third clover-hay cut; with a bushel of this is mixed about three-quarters of a peck of mill feed, or half a peck of oats and corn ground together in equal proportions, the hay, &c., being salted before the feed is wetted. This passes into one or two big tubs, each holding about 50 bushels, where it is steamed from four to six hours. A tub full is prepared night and morning—about a bushel of the steamed food being intended for each full grown animal, besides which it has all the hay required. There is also a large reservoir of water received from the roof, the overflow of which is made use of below.

* Perhaps I should say, out of Onondaga county.

The steam used in the feeding arrangements is generated at the dwelling house, and carried by underground pipes to the barn. Mr. L.'s house is heated by steam, and the surplus in winter, or the whole of it at other seasons, can be used in this way. The house is also provided with gas pipes, and Mr. L. is soon to make gas for his own use. From the roof a fine view is commanded, including glimpses of three states, Delaware, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Mr. Lobdell's Tenant House.

We have had engravings made of a tenant house recently erected by Mr. Lobdell. It is 28 feet square with



a kitchen or wash-house projecting 14 feet by 16, and is thought to give more room and contain more conveniences at a less cost for all, than usual in structures of the kind. The principal timbers of the frame are of yellow pine, the whole braced as will be seen from the above diagram, after the style of a draw bridge.

The following are the sizes of the timbers employed:

Sills, yellow pine,	6 by 6	Joists, hemlock,	3 by 8
Corner posts, pine,	4 by 6	Studding, hemlock,	3 by 4
Plates, pine,	4 by 6		

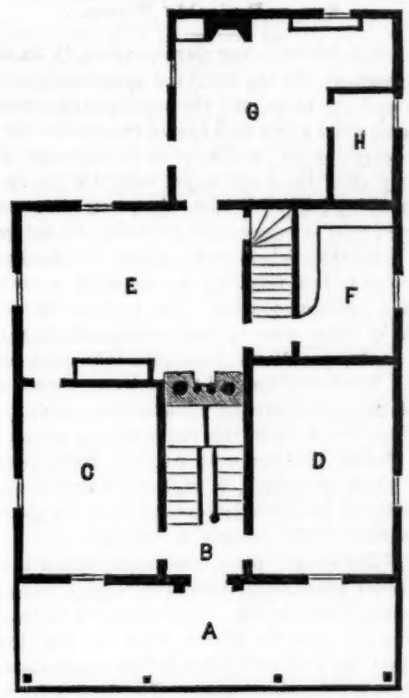
The ties and posts between plates and sills are also of yellow pine, 4 by 4. There is a cellar under all with grouted floor, and intended to be used for milk. The cellar walls are 18 inches thick and eight feet high; the hight of the first and second stories is eight and a half feet in the clear, and the attic or third story is eight feet to the collar beams. Roof one-half pitch.

The first floor as will be seen by the above plan, has four rooms, with chimney and range in the center, the range 3 by 6 feet. The letters on the plan refer as follows:

A. Veranda, 8 feet wide.	E. Kitchen, 12 ft. 6 in. by 17.
B. Hall, 6 do.	F. Pantry, 7 by 10 ft. 6 in.
C. Sit. or din'g r'm, 10 by 14.	G. Wash room, 14 by 16.
D. Parlor, 10 by 16.	H. Bathing room.

The range and bath room show Mr. Lobdell's ideas of the comforts he would have his tenant workmen enjoy.

We had not room to engrave the perspective view furnished us. In the house as erected, we believe Mr. L. has substituted dormer windows for the gables shown in the skeleton frame. We do not engrave either the second or third floor as a description will suffice. The second floor contains four bed-chambers, one large closet over the first flight of stairs, 3 by 9 feet, two small closets by the chimney, and one closet in the back



entry. Two of the bed-rooms are 10 by 14 feet, one 13 by 12 ft. 6 in., and the fourth 7 by 12 ft. 6 in. In the third story or attic, three bed-rooms, respectively 12 by 18, 9 by 16, and 7 by 18, with a clothes-press in each 2 ft. by 7.

The outside of the building is rough cast—the mortar made of coarse sand, lime and hydraulic cement. The coloring can be put on before the last coat has dried, or washed after. If done subsequently, Mr. L. finds the lime and hydraulic cement (which can be colored to any tint,) almost as lasting as paint.

The cost of materials and labor on this house are summed up below:—

Lumber,	$625.00
Carpenter work,	400.00
Plastering and material,	250.00
Hardware, doors and windows,	122.00
Painting and graining,	80.00
Stone, and laying up,	40.00
Common labor,	50.00
	$1,567.00

Remedy for Horn-Ail.

Messrs. Editors—I send you a remedy for horn-ail, which I find in the New-England Farmer for 1857, p. 452: "Turn a table spoonful of British oil into each ear," giving the animal plenty of room to exercise in. It is a pretty severe remedy, but very effectual. A neighbor had a very fine cow, for which he had refused $100, which he milked nearly to the time of calving, and suddenly dried her. Soon after she was taken with the horn-ail; she over went her *time* several days growing worse very fast till he gave her up; having tried boring her horns, drenching, &c., with no effect. Not being a "book farmer," he was obliged to go from home in search of remedies. I gave him the above, which he applied, and which relieved her almost instantly, causing a free discharge from the nose. She calved soon after, and both cow and calf are doing well. Does it not *pay* to take *agricultural papers?*

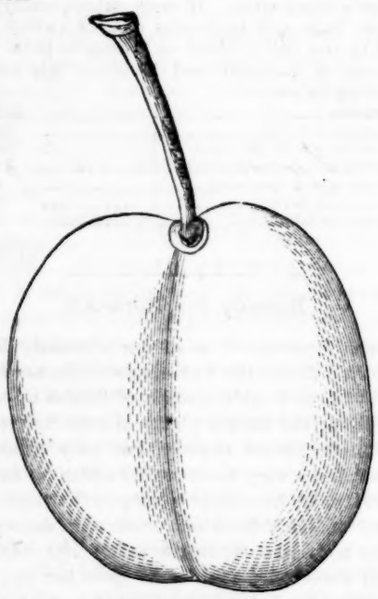
E. W. Gleason. *Holden, Mass.*

Seven Desirable Plums.

[We are indebted to our correspondent, C. REAGLES, of Schenectady, for the following descriptions of seven varieties of the plum, and the accompanying remarks. We cannot quite agree with him in recommending them at this early day, as "worthy of *universal* cultivation," as nearly all of them are as yet untested, except in a comparatively limited district. Very extensive and long continued trial in regions less favorable for the growth of the plum than Schenectady, (which is indeed nearly unequalled in this respect,) are required to authorize so wide a recommendation. The high flavor ascribed to some of these sorts by our correspondent, may be owing to the peculiarly favorable influences of that region. We should be glad to receive specimens of the fruit of the newer sorts for examination.—EDS.]

A plum tree to meet the requirements of the cultivator, should produce well flavored fruit, possess a happy habit of growth, a vigorous constitution, and the ability to successfully contend with the elemental peculiarities of our changeable climate.

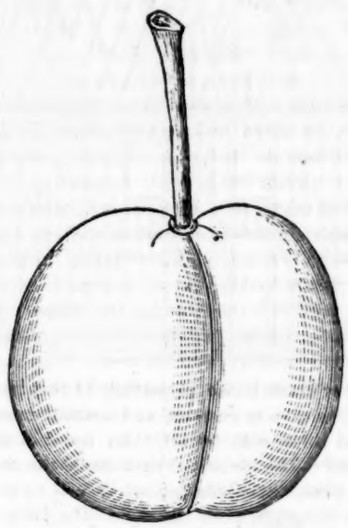
The "Jefferson" plum is a choice fruit of the most magnificent dimensions; hence pomologists recommend its general dissemination. Unfortunately for the eager ones who act upon the advice, when too late they discover that the Jefferson has a feeble constitution, and is subject to premature decay. The deservedly lauded "Green Gage" is very difficult to propagate; indeed, not a few nurserymen have discontinued its cultivation. "Huling's Superb" *never* bears a good crop. The "Peach Plum" is as tender as a geranium. "Coes' Golden Drop" is a shy bearer. The Washington lacks flavor and constitution. Most of the recently introduced French varieties are either tender or short lived.



MARTEN'S SEEDLING.

In view of the above facts—which my experience has clearly demonstrated—it is with the livliest satisfaction that I submit the subjoined descriptions of seven sorts, inheriting most of the desirable qualities hoped for in the plum. All of them have stood the test of at least ten years, and some have been in high repute for a half century.

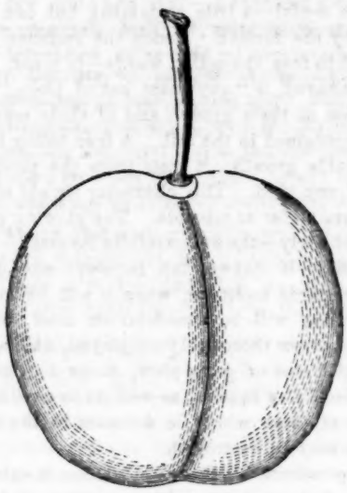
MARTEN'S SEEDLING.—This fine plum was first introduced to cultivation by Prof. Jackson, of Union College, discovered by him as an accidental seedling in the garden of Mr. Marten, of this city. The tree as a grower is anomalous to its congeners, not infrequently making shoots exceeding eight feet long in a season. Its luxuriant habit is only equalled by its precocious and enormous fecundity. The wood is dark green and perceptibly pubescent; the limbs are small without much projection, leaves a deep emerald green. Fruit large size, oblong, suture irregular, apex slightly sunken, stalk an inch long, set in a small cavity; skin golden yellow, faintly marbled with green and bespecked with carmine on the side exposed to the sun; flesh yellow, juicy, sprightly and high flavored, separates from the stone; season, first week of September.



FULTON.

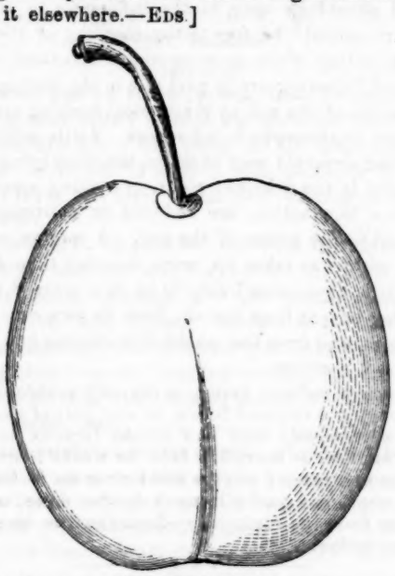
FULTON.—A local variety, which I found growing as the *genius loci* of the gardens of Fulton county, N. Y. It is there abundant in every plot and flourishes without the slightest care. Some of the trees are old enough to become land-marks, and still yield respectable crops of plums. The tree attains a very large size and is perfectly free from disease. The wood when young is almost a bright crimson, covered with broad corrugated leaves. It is a rampant grower and remarkably erect. Fruit medium size, oval, suture strongly defined; skin bright yellow, interspersed with rough brown spots of irregular shape; flesh yellow, fine grained, juicy, high flavored, and for the dessert not surpassed by any plum grown; stalk three-quarters of an inch long, inserted in a moderately deep cavity; separates from the stone; ripens in October, and will in this locality hang until November, without decaying. [We figured and described this fine plum on p. 318, vol. x, of the Country Gentleman, from specimens received of JOHN WILSON, of Albany. The figure here given represents the fruit as more globular than that, which was a very accurate portrait.—EDS.]

SCHENECTADY CATHARINE—Has been in my grounds for fifty years, and is very common in the neighborhood. It is exceedingly hardy and prolific, easily reconciled to unfavorable situations. The fruit is small but abundant. In flavor it is quite equal to the "Green Gage," and in every other particular is



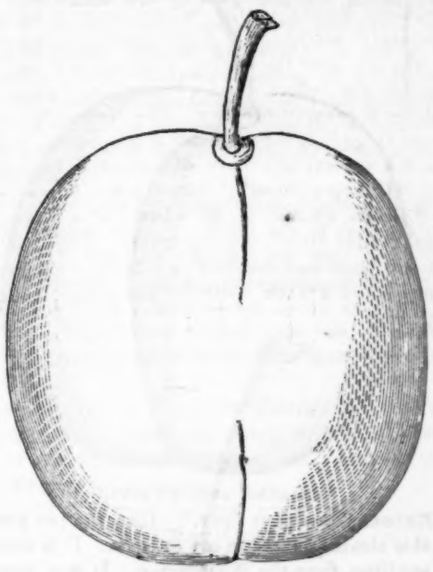
SCHENECTADY CATHARINE.

vastly superior. A month before the fruit becomes ripe it can be eaten with much relish, being utterly void of the austere flavor peculiar to green plums of other sorts. Fruit from small to medium, roundish; suture, indistinct; skin deep violet, covered with a light bloom; stalk thin and set in a slight depression; flesh greenish yellow, melting, juicy, with an abundance of rich refreshing juice; separates entirely from the stone, and is invaluable for the dessert or drying. [This plum has been widely cultivated, and the tree proves as hardy as any known kind. We cannot, however, regard it as equal in flavor to the Green Gage, while its small size is quite a drawback on its popularity. It is, notwithstanding, a plum of much value. The figure represents it as much larger than we have found it elsewhere.—EDS.]



"QUACKENBOSS."

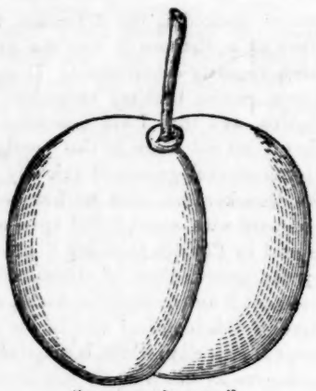
"QUACKENBOSS."—If I were restricted to cultivating but a single plum tree, I should give preference to the "Quackenboss." In appearance it resembles a half-grown apple tree. Amongst trees it is the *Maison du Santé*. In the bark, in the leaves, in the fruit, it carries indubitable evidences of bursting health. The foliage is extremely dark, and as glossy as if varnished. The bark of the branches and trunk is highly polished, and so marked is the difference to that of the stock, that at a distance it has the appearance of having been recently decorticated. It may strike the incredulous reader that my encomium is somewhat superlative, and that I am somewhat lavish of adjectives, but I am not alone in this prodigal laudation. A veteran market-grower of this city, so highly estimates the Quackenboss, that he has recently increased his orchard with about 5,000 trees of this variety. It is said by Charles Downing to have been introduced by Mr. Quackenboss of Greenbush, N. Y.; but this statement I am inclined to doubt, as there is a seedling tree of this identical sort in the garden of Mr. S C. Groot of this city, which is about thirty years old, and has bourne as much as six and seven bushels at a crop. The tree is a rapid and upright grower Fruit large, oblong-oval; skin deep purple, profusely covered with a bluish bloom; stalk short, thin, crooked, and set in a slightly depressed cavity; flesh greenish yellow, sprightly, juicy, a little coarse-grained, sweet and excellent; adheres slightly to the stone; ripens the last of October. For market it is unsurpassed.



REAGLES' UNION PURPLE.

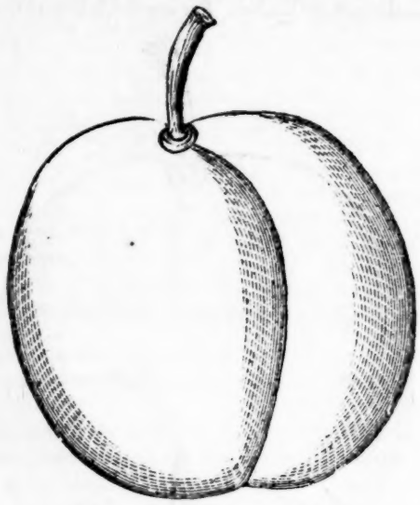
REAGLES' UNION PURPLE is a seedling of my own raising. The tree resembles the Quackenboss in appearance, and is as easily propagated as an apple or peach tree. It attains a very large size, and is a prolific bearer. The fruit is of mammoth proportions—considerably exceeding in size every other plum in cultivation. Its culture is very simple, requiring but little attention. Fruit of the largest size, roundish-oval; skin reddish purple, covered with a thin bloom; suture, only perceptible near the stalk and apex; stalk, short and thick, set on a nearly even surface; flesh greenish, a little coarse; vinous, but when fully matured, sweet and rich; adheres to the stone on one side; September.

"REAGLES' GAGE."—Another seedling of my own raising, and one which I think will prove a satisfactory substitute for the Green Gage. The fruit bears a strong resemblance to the latter, with the difference of attaining a larger size. The tree has a very superior habit, and one which nurserymen will appreciate—being straight, hardy and thrifty. Fruit, medium, round;



"REAGLES' GAGE."

suture, clearly perceptible; skin, light green, beautifully marbled with a deeper tint of the same color; stalk, slender, straight, and slightly inserted; flesh greenish, juicy, high flavored, and lusciously melting; separates from the stone; season, last of August.



"REAGLES' ANCIENT CITY."

"REAGLES' ANCIENT CITY."—Like the two preceding, this also originated in my grounds. It is evidently a seedling from the Washington. It has thus far proved to be very hardy, and a profuse yielder. The branches are smooth and glossy, of reddish gray color. It is an erect grower, and propagates with great facility. Fruit of the largest size, roundish oval; suture, profoundly marked from stalk to apex; skin, clouded orange, with a few red spots on the side exposed to the sun; flesh yellow, melting, juicy and luscious; stalk, short, crooked, and deeply inserted; separates from the stone; season, last of August. C. REAGLES.

The Summer Fallow.

Of late years we see but few summer fallows—they seem to have "gone out of fashion" with the wheat crop—still they have their uses, and we will give a brief statement of the same.

The object of summer fallowing is threefold—to *clean*, to *deepen*, and to *mellow* the soil.

1. Clean culture is desirable because weeds detract from the perfection of the cultivated crops grown at the same time on the same soil. The useless plants take up the elements which would otherwise be taken up by the useful—a trite statement, but one too little heeded by the farmer. Hence the summer fallow is employed to free the soil of weeds—(a *weed*, it should be remembered, is "any plant out of place,") by the destruction of their growth and of their seeds which may be contained in the soil. A true fallow is *bare* of all vegetable growth—it *rests* from the production of plants of any kind. This character should always be given them as far as possible. The plowing should be performed early—the sod carefully inverted—if sandy, turning flat—if clayey, lap furrows—and doing the work as regards moisture, when it will be most effective. Rolling will be beneficial on most soils—after this, the harrow thoroughly employed, and again the wheel cultivator or gang-plow, so as to destroy the weeds which may appear, as well as to excite the germination of those which lie dormant in the soil, that they also may be destroyed.

2. Deep culture is beneficial because it enlarges the capacity of the soil to supply nourishment to plants. A deep, free soil will allow the fine rootlets of growing crops to extend through it at pleasure, and such a soil is filled with their roots in a manner surprising to every one on a first examination. Numerous healthy roots ensure a vigorous growth of that part of the plant above ground—such as is never observed on a hard and shallow soil. We believe deep plowing has never failed to benefit well-drained soils, (not naturally too porous and light already,) unless the subsoil was of a very peculiar character. In such cases, deepening will prove beneficial if gradually performed—an inch or two may be brought to the surface at each plowing without injury.

3. Fine culture—the thorough pulverization of the soil—is also necessary to its full productiveness. The ground should be open to the influences of air and moisture—should be free to the shooting of the most minute rootlets of the growing crop. The ameliorating effects of fallowing are in part due to the thorough disintegration of the soil by mechanical working and long exposure to atmospheric influences. Little addition of fertilizing elements may be made, but those lying inert, concealed in the debris of rocks, or waiting admixture to excite into action, are reduced or enlivened, and thus add to the power of the soil. A mellow soil attracts, as well as takes up, more moisture than a hard one. It is thus more likely to be in a state fitted for receiving benefit from the air, from its own ever working forces, and from the mechanical stirring and manipulation it receives.

Thorough culture, lastly, is the only profitable way of managing a summer fallow, or any part of the farm. To plow carelessly with half-turned furrows and frequent baulks; to leave the field for weeks to grow up to grass and weeds; to plow but four or six inches deep where one *owns* good soil much farther down, is some distance from the *right way*—from the true uses of the summer fallow.

FRESH *vs.* FERMENTED MANURE.—A correspondent of the *Mark Lane Express*, has several times tried the experiment of placing fresh dung from the cow-shed in drills for turnips, in comparison with that which has been fermented, and always found the first to produce the superior crop. He suggests that if straw for litter were first passed through a cutting machine, all manure could be applied at once from the yard. It would certainly much facilitate its handling and mixture with the soil.

Groves and Shade Trees in Iowa.

MESSRS. EDITORS—A few weeks ago, I saw in the Country Gentleman, inquiries by some one who has land in our State, as to the growth of forest-trees on the prairies, and the sugar maple in particular.

I have often seen the small sugar maple trees that had been transplanted from the forest, which seemed to grow equally well as at the east. This tree is quite a slow grower in any clime or soil where I have seen it, yet it is a very handsome shade-tree. It is found in many of our prairie groves, where the seed can be procured.

I have had some experience with tree-planting in Iowa. There are many varieties I would recommend before the sugar maple; yet I would recommend a few of these in the front yard, but be sure and plow up and cultivate a few years in flower or vegetable garden, that the trees may make twice or four times the growth they would in the grass-sod.

The most rapid growing tree we have, is the cotton-wood. Its leaf, and appearance of tree, and quality of wood, is very similar to the poplar of the American forests. It is found in all parts of the west along the streams, and in many of the prairie groves—is easily transplanted—will grow from pieces of root, and I believe it will grow from the cutting of the limb—its seed is ripe the first of June—is small as grass-seed—is carried on its cotton wings great distances into the prairies, and from these seeds trees are seen scattered occasionally over the fields of poor farmers, or along the fences occasionally of good farmers.

The first trees I would recommend to plant, are soft or white maple, elms, butternut, chestnut and black locust, (which I believe is identical with the yellow and white locust—is it not the same?) The white maple and elm are most beautiful shade trees, of rapid growth, and easily raised from the seed, which are easily gathered the latter part of May, and planted immediately. We have tried it this year at our nursery—the flower, the seed, and the young plant, all the same season—and in this way our young maples are some of them now twelve inches high. The elms are respectable little plants.

The butternut—I planted the nuts four years ago last spring—they are now eight to twelve inches in circumference, and as many feet high, with broad spreading tops. Several of them bloomed this year, but I have not seen any nuts growing upon them. Small trees which I took from the forest commenced bearing a few nuts in two years, and are now nearly as full as apple trees of their size.

The chestnut is of slower growth. I planted the nuts three years ago last spring; they are now from two to four inches in circumference at the bottom, and six feet high. Some of them bloomed this year—but no nuts. The land is bluff, yellow oak land. My neighbor, Dr. Weed, has a large patch of chestnut trees in black prairie land, which I think are twice the age of mine, and have made four times the growth, and are bearing nuts. The chestnut is not found native in all the prairie region.

The locust is a very rapid grower, and a valuable timber for strength and durability. I have seen them winter killed by the road-side, but not in the grove The ailanthus, which the *Tribune* has recommended so highly, will winter kill as easy as a peach tree.

The whitewood of New-York, which is the same as the yellow poplar of Ohio, etc., is a most beautiful shade tree. The hickory and the oak should not be omitted, though I have never planted the seed. The black walnut also should be planted.

Preserving Seed and Planting.—Locust seed may be gathered any time in winter or early spring—keep in a dry state and sprout them with hot water—and plant at corn planting time. Nearly all tree seeds, if *kept in a dry state* through the winter, will be worthless to plant. They may be planted in fall—but what I would recommend is to put them in clean, wet sand, in a box or keg, and bury them in the surface of the ground where they will freeze. A few for transplanting to the front yard or road-side, should be planted in drills and cultivated as corn. For a grove, in hills four feet apart, and rows eight feet, with a row of corn or potatoes between for two years.

This subject of tree-planting in the prairies I deem of such vast importance, that I hope you will pardon me for saying a few words more. I believe there is no field crop which will pay one-half the profit that a grove of timber, planted, cultivated, and cared for as a crop of grain. Besides the beauty, the utility, and the public benefit of a grove of timber—it is a shelter to man and beast from the scorching sun and the piercing winds of winter—a protection from the violent winds to the field crops, to the fences, to the orchard, and to the buildings.

Evergreens are becoming fashionable in many places in this prairie country. They are of comparatively slow growth, but they will in a few years grow up to good sized trees. Then they are a great defence against the wind. What beauty—what grand and exquisite beauty, we might here display upon the prairies with these evergreens—these trees and hedges—these fruits and flowers.

They who see no beauty in nature's living green—in each tree and plant, and flower and fruit,—are fit only to view the dingy walls and dead works of man. SUEL FOSTER. *Muscatine, Iowa.*

The Hog Cholera.

MESSRS. TUCKER & SON—The hog cholera has infested the neighborhood of Cumberland river, between Burksville, Ky., and Gainsboro, Tenn., for a year or two—at places killing whole stocks—at others only a few stragglers.

Thinking you might be glad to know how this disease acts upon them at this time, I send you a case I examined at Celina, Jackson Co, this state, on Tuesday last. Subject, a small sow about 18 months old. Was informed she had been drooping about for two or three days. When I first noticed her she was standing on the edge of the river so deep in the water that she could drink without stooping her head, and remained in that position perhaps an hour, drinking more than I supposed the largest hog could hold. With a sudden start she ran to the beach, jumped up with her fore feet, at times, standing almost straight on her hind legs; then she would stand with her nose to the ground, and almost gasp for breath, then jump again. Blood oozed from various parts of her body and extremities, constantly passing bloody urine—falls upon her side when she attempts to jump—struggled and got up—appears to have no disposition

to lay on the ground for a moment. She grew too weak to rise about two hours after I first saw her, and is apparently in the last agonies of death. One of the by-standers struck her on the head with a stick, saying he would put her out of misery, when blood or bloody matter ran out of her ears, nose and mouth, which run through the sand without leaving any stain.

So soon as she ceased to breathe, I commenced cutting after the usual fashion of butchers; took out the intestines, heart, lungs, liver, &c. Heart small, very pale appearance and contained no blood. Lungs usual size; blood settled in spots the size of a dime; same appearance inside. Liver natural appearance; small intestines empty, covered with small red spots; large intestines distended with fæces, some of it the appearance of fine dry sand; blood settled about in places. Right kidney natural appearance externally, internally filled with sacks of coagulated blood the size a small bean; left, half its size filled in the same manner. Bladder red, spotted appearance outside; inside entire surface covered with sacks of coagulated blood, size of small peas. The blood that flowed from the arteries and veins had no appearance of coagulating, and would scarcely stain white linen.

I was informed by those who know, that they were first taken with vomiting and purging, and that very few recover. If they are kept from water, they sometimes recover. They generally live 25 or 30 hours after the first attack, and take no food. J. D. HALE.
Hale's Mills, Tenn., July 8.

A Profitable Forty Acre Farm.

To show what "much labor on little land" accomplishes, we present a brief statement drawn from the Hampshire Co. (Mass.) Ag. Society's Transactions, there given in the statement of Mr. STEBBINS, of South Deerfield, on entering his farm for the premium of the Society.

The farm in question contains 41 acres, ten of it worn-out sandy land, when it came into his possession, over twenty years ago. But he "resolved to have a better farm." To this sandy field (three acres the first year) he applied clay at the rate of fifty loads per acre, followed by twenty-five loads of manure and 200 lbs of plaster. This was all plowed in together, the land planted to corn, and a fair crop was the result. After corn, oats were sown, and the ground seeded to clover. "By the use of clay and manure," he says, "I have made all my land as good as the best, and increased my pastures one hundred per cent, in quantity and quality of product.

As to deep plowing, he finds the best way to be to employ the subsoil plow. He turns under his manure four or five inches deep, and then subsoils the bottom of the furrow as deeply as possible. Corn is planted two years in succession, the better to mix soil and manure and to fit the land for grass, and he now sows barley instead of oats, as a more profitable crop.

The secret of his success lies in the fact that instead of one hundred loads of manure as formerly, he now makes three hundred and fifty loads, supplying his yards freely with absorbent earths, and using salt, lime and plaster, to considerable extent.

In 1854, the products of the 41 acre farm in usual farm crops, were worth a fraction under $2,000, and the net profits $1,116.75. There were twenty-three acres in mowing; thirteen acres in corn and potatoes, three in barley, and two in wheat. The reader may here see that a large farm is not an essential requisite to profitable management.

Geese and Goslings and their Management.

"Speaking of geese," a venerable lady friend recently favored us with her way of rearing and managing them—a method which has generally proved quite successful. She sets her geese as early in the spring as convenient; as soon as they have "layed out their litter," most of them begin to show strong inclinations for sitting; those most likely to make good mothers are selected, and from eleven to thirteen eggs placed under them. The nests should be under shelter, and should now be shut in from the intrusion of other geese and ganders, making the enclosure large enough to allow the goose to leave the nest occasionally. Food and water should be supplied—the latter renewed every day—the former made up of corn and oats, with grass, if it is procurable.

Geese set four weeks, the goslings breaking the shell on the 28th, 29th, and 30th days. They should remain on the nest as long as they like, and require but little food for 2 or 3 days. Crusts of bread soaked in milk, is better food than Indian meal—the latter seeming to sour in their crops. If the weather is pleasant, they may go to pasture, but it is generally necessary to keep them separate from other geese at first, as the ganders are apt to weary them by excessive attention. A good pond furnishes the best water, but it is not a necessity in rearing geese. A shallow vessel frequently supplied with fresh water, should be provided for the goslings at times, though they are better off shut away from it some portion of the day. Too much dabbling in water injures them.

It is important to have a good, warm, dry shelter for the young geese, especially while the cool nights continue, and until they become pretty fully feathered. There they should remain on cold and wet days, and until the dew is well off in the morning. Feed them frequently with handfuls of fresh clover, and supply water while thus confined. See, also, that their pen is frequently cleaned and littered.

Sometimes goslings *will die*, though treated carefully and according to the usually successful methods. This often occurs, we believe, from their eating some poisonous plant, though none such may be known to be within their reach. Perhaps half the flock will die, one after another, when no one can account for the same.

Grown up geese are generally hardy, and active in their search for food. They are less likely to be mischievous and wandering when fed with corn each morning; and this should always be attended to if we desire them to be thriving and profitable.

The great object of keeping geese is their feathers, although they are nearly as good for the table as other poultry, if fattened and killed at the right age, and prepared in the proper manner. In picking them alive, the proper time should be selected, and that is when the feathers are *ripe*, and not in the green or pin-feather stage. The feathers grow out and ripen every seven or eight weeks during the summer, and should

then be removed in a neat and careful manner. To cure them, place them in a sack of thin cloth, and hang them in an airy place, shaking up and stirring frequently. In this way they become thoroughly dry in a few weeks, without any disagreeable scent, and will keep good in any dry place until worn out by use.

Importance of the Roller.

In our issue of June 3d, an incident is related respecting the grass seeds sown on a lawn (in front of Mr. Calvert's house,) vegetating much more freely on those portions of the ground that had been driven upon by the teams while grading, which fact clearly points to the utility of a free use of the farm roller in "finishing off" land sown to grain and grass seeds. That there is great benefit in compressing the soil about the newly sown grain and grass seeds, there can be no doubt. It frequently is for lack of pressure of the soil about the small seeds in garden and floriculture, that they fail to germinate, and the honest seedsman comes in for any amount of censure, when in truth the fault is wholly on the part of those sowing the seeds. The slight covering usually given, and its want of compactness, (unless a succession of rains follow,) soon becomes as dry as powder, and the seeds fail to germinate, and the seedsman gets all the blame therefor.

Aside from the above, there are other important advantages in the use of a roller; such as a more thorough breaking the sods and lumps of soil. Once passing over the plowed field with a heavy roller, will more thoroughly pulverize the soil than two or three extra harrowings. Those farmers that have read Tull's "Essay on Tillage," will fully understand the importance of a finely comminuted and well pulverized soil. In passing the roller over the harrowed field, it leaves a smooth surface for the scythe, cradle, and rake; presses the small stones into the soil, and saves the back-aching, finger-wearing labor of picking them; and less seed is required in stocking-down a field, especially if sown with oats.

To insure good crops on light, naturally drained pine, and similar land, the roller is almost indispensable. Some years ago, the Hon. W. Clarke, Jr., of Northampton, Mass., reclaimed large tracts of worn-out sandy land, and brought them into a profitable state of cultivation. In answer to some written inquiries we made of him, in reference to the course of cultivation he had pursued in the improvement of those worn-out soils, he remarked, "that without the application of a *heavy roller* to light pine lands, he considered them of little value; but with its use in stocking-down to grass, he had found these light soils as profitable as any he had cultivated."

The use of the roller on land sown to wheat—either spring or autumn sown—may be of greater advantage than many farmers are aware of; for it is the opinion of many who have experimented in the matter, that wheat requires *a firm soil.*

The late Mr. Colman said in his European Agriculture, "that in some parts of England the farmers consider it very important to give their newly-sown wheat a close, firm soil; and frequently to effect this, after the grain is harrowed in, large flocks of sheep are driven in every direction over the field, to give a solid surface; or in other cases, large numbers of *women and children* are employed to travel over the field to effect the same object. Heavy cast iron rollers are also much used to pulverise their soils and give a firm root-hold to the wheat plant."

Mr. Colman in his second report of the Agriculture of Masachusetts, gives an account of a wheat crop in Lenox, Mass., in 1837—"by a farmer whose uniform success in raising wheat is ample proof of his agricultural skill. The extent of land sown was two acres sixty and a half rods; the whole crop was 89 bushels 26 quarts. On one of the two acres the crop amounted to 40 bushels 20 quarts. The mode of cultivation pursued by this farmer is somewhat peculiar. After sowing, the ground was harrowed for five or six days, alternately crossing the field in every direction."

Probably the crop was much augmented by the thorough pulverization and close packing of the soil in the daily repeated and extra harrowings. But we opine that these objects could have been equally well, and much more cheaply accomplished by the use of the roller, in passing it over the field two or three times during the harrowing process, whereby doubtless one-half the labor might have been saved.

At an agricultural meeting in the State-House, Boston, on the evening of Feb. 27, 1849—subject of discussion, "Grass and Grain Crops,"—Mr. Bigelow of Walpole, said: "The farmers in his vicinity had not succeeded well of late in raising wheat, *with one exception.* One farmer, an Englishman, had succeeded well in raising wheat. His method was to prepare the ground for his spring wheat in the fall, by manuring it if necessary, and then plowing it, to remain through the winter. In the spring, the ground is simply prepared by the use of the harrow, the wheat sown, and good crops follow. This farmer contends that the wheat crop requires a firm soil."

We have collected these statements for the consideration of our readers. How far a compact soil, after the ground has been properly prepared by the plow, harrow, &c., may be advantageous in increasing the wheat crop, could easily be ascertained by farmers who raise wheat, by giving a portion of their fields an extra *harrowing and rolling* at the time of sowing their wheat. A few experiments would decide the question, yea or nay.

As far as our observation extends, those farmers who use the roller on their newly stocked-down grain and grass lands, are much more successful in getting a *catch* of grass, than those farmers in the same neighborhood who only use the harrow; and it is a matter of surprise to us, that so very few farmers in some sections of the country we have visited, should neglect to provide themselves with one or more—a heavy one, to be drawn with a pair of horses and oxen, and a lighter and shorter one, to be drawn by a horse.

Rollers are variously constructed. Some are very expensive. Such as Crosskill's—others of stone, or cast-iron. These may be well for large farmers who can afford it; but good and efficient ones can be made for a moderate sum. We have seen them made in two parts—some made of plank, others from a large round log. When made in two parts, there is a round iron shaft or axle passing through the center of the two portions of the roller; such turn more readily at the end of the field, as the two parts turn in opposite directions. A good, sound, round log, at least two feet in

diameter, and some five or six feet in length, turned off smooth and round, with iron gudgeons at the ends, with a frame-work and tongue if to be drawn by oxen, or shaft if for one horse, will form a roller that is cheap in its construction, and can be made by any farmer of common mechanical skill, and such answer a very good purpose. The larger the circumference, the easier the draft, the less the ground will be cracked, and the smoother will be the surface.

The roller is also useful for purposes besides the rolling in of grain and grass seeds. A few days since, we were on a farm where the owner uses a heavy roller on all the ground he plants, whether it is inverted sod or stubble ground. He believes it doubly pays—first in the increased ease with which the planting and hoeing is done, and secondly, in the increase of his crops. He has read Jethro Tull's "Essay on the Principles of Vegetation and Tillage," and thinks a fine deep tilth of soil is more necessary for our hot and dry summer climate, than for the more cool and humid climate of England. But this farmer does not believe that good crops can long be grown, and the fertility of the soil kept up by pulverization and tillage alone. His faith in this is proved by his works.

Draining Prevents Injury from Drouth.

That draining "deepens the soil," "increases the effect of manures," and "lengthens the season" of working the land, we have already shown; the fact that it "prevents the injurious effects of drouth," however seeming a paradox, remains to be accounted for.

We all know that a deep and mellow soil retains moisture much better than a shallow and hard one. "Water is held in the soil between the minute particles of earth. If these particles be pressed together compactly, there is no space left between them for water." Compact subsoils are but little permeable to water, compared with the same when broken up, pulverized, and mellowed. The one is porous and drinks in moisture like a sponge; the other absorbs it in but small quantities, and readily parts with the same on the application of heat. The one takes it from the air, which passes freely through it; the other, impervious to the air, or any slightly powerful influences, remains unchanged. Undrained soils, as we have shown, become compact after heavy rains, by the evaporation of the water with which they are saturated; drained soils, on the contrary, become more porous from the filtration of the same amount of moisture into the drains below.

Draining prevents injury from drouth, by giving a better growth to plants in the early summer. Seed sown on any soil containing stagnant water, sends no roots below that water-line, but may for a while grow well from roots near the surface. But let drouth come, the water-line sinks rapidly, the roots having no depth to seek moisture below, are parched and burned, and without rain the crop is irreparably injured. On a drained and deepened soil the roots go down without obstruction, and are thus prepared to withstand the effects of the long continued dry weather so often experienced. That they will do so, a thousand facts in the experience of the farmer will prove to him that observes them.

If it be granted, as we think it must be, that draining deepens and mellows the soil, it follows that draining prevents drouth from affecting injuriously the growth of plants. In 1854, an excessively dry season, Prof. FLINT of Mass, gathered a mass of testimony in regard to its effects on the crops, and the best means of preventing injury to the same. The returns came back, as with one voice, in favor of deepening and mellowing the soil, by draining, deep plowing, subsoiling and frequent culture, in the case of hoed crops. "The drouth affected deep plowed lands very little; on those that were faithfully subsoiled, the corn leaves did not roll at all, while on those that were shallow plowed, the corn crop suffered much, and other crops were seriously affected." A case has been stated, where a crop of beans were planted, grown, and ripened, on a drained and subsoiled field, without a shower of fifteen minutes duration, or supply of water from any source, save from the dews of Heaven and the moisture from beneath. At the same time, in fields adjacent, vegetation was parched and crisp, making no growth whatever from lack of moisture.

Common Salt as a Fertilizer.

The "*Annual of Scientific Discovery*" for 1858, contains the following article on the uses of salt for agricultural purposes, which, not having been re-published to my knowledge, I transcribe for your pages:

"FUNCTION OF SALT IN AGRICULTURE.—Mr. A. B. Northcote has communicated to the London Philosophical Magazine, a paper of experiments undertaken to ascertain the *rationale* of the action of salt in increasing the fertility of certain lands. We have not space for details, but quote Mr. Northcote's conclusions: 'The results then which we must arrive at are, that agricultural salt is a most energetic absorbent of ammonia; both in virtue of its chloride of sodium and of its soluble lime-salt, and that the proportion of the latter especially most powerfully affects its action; but at the same time, its agency does not seem to be altogther a permanent one; it will collect the ammonia, but it is questionable whether it can retain it for any great length of time, because in the very decompositions which happen in order to render the ammonia more stable, salts are formed which have a direct tendency to liberate ammonia from its more fixed combinations. It may, however, retain it quite long enough for agricultural purposes; if the young plants are there ready to receive it, its state of gradual liberation may be for them the most advantageous possible; and to this conclusion all experiments on the large scale appear most obviously to tend. It is described as an excellent check to the too forcing power of guano; and from Mr. Barral's experiment, we see that it either prevents the two rapid eremacausis of the latter, or stores up the ammonia as it is formed. As a manure for growing crops, all experience and all theoretical considerations therefore show it to be the most valuable; but when employed to mix with manure heaps which have to stand for considerable periods of time, theory would pronounce, as practice has in many cases done, that its power of retaining ammonia under those circumstances is at the best doubtful.'"

This statement is one of interest to our farmers, and ought to receive their attention. There is no doubt that salt is a most valuable fertilizer. In England, the salt used for agricultural purposes amounts to two or three millions of bushels annually. Mr. Johnston has several times lately alluded to the beneficial effects of salt upon his farm, in his correspondence published in your columns. In the vicinity of the salt works, salt is used as a top-dressing to a considerable extent. "Second quality" of salt, that is, damaged or duty

salt, is carried off for this purpose by the wagon load. I have heard good farmers say, that they got two or three bushels of barley for each bushel of salt put on the growing crop, when from six to ten inches in height. From experiments conducted under my own observation, I am satisfied that it is the best possible preventive for the ravages of worms likely to infest any crop—the wire-worm in corn, for example, and the worms that attack cabbages and onions in field cultivation. Carefully conducted experiments in Great Britain, show that salt may be spread upon land to the extent of sixteen bushels per acre, before it begins to destroy vegetation much; but three bushels per acre is perhaps as large an application as is ordinarily needed.

I am confident that as agriculture in this State approaches the dignity of a science, the use of salt as a fertilizer will become more and more common. V. W.

Syracuse, July, 1858.

Editorial Correspondence—XII.

A Visit at Mr. Longworth's.

In Cincinnati I accomplished what I had long desired, a visit at the house and grounds (and wine vaults) of NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, Esq. Widely known as a horticulturist, Mr. L. has contributed not a little by his exertions in introducing and extending the cultivation of the strawberry and the grape, to the real wealth of the country and the luxuries of the people. He lives almost in the center of the city, occupying an area of about five acres, and his place is visited by strangers in great numbers, to whom the utmost courtesy and hospitality are uniformly extended. Himself exceedingly simple in personal tastes and habits, having grown up with the city from nothing to immense wealth, one is scarcely prepared to find how much of it he has devoted to the encouragement of the Beautiful in Nature and Art. His grounds are skillfully disposed; the green-houses contain a fine specimen of the Victoria Regia, which bloomed but a day or two before my visit; the mansion is adorned by some of Powers' finest efforts in marble—Mr. L. having been one of the earliest and most constant friends of that celebrated artist.

During quite an extended conversation on the Strawberry, Mr. L. reviewed his share in the controversy as to the sexual character of this plant, which so long agitated horticultural circles. I understood him to account for the non-discovery of the facts of the case in England, on the ground that the varieties of the plant there cultivated were all or nearly all staminates, and consequently not one of them he stated would produce a full crop. The first to yield a full crop he said was the Longworth Prolific; since then a variety produced in New-Jersey, known as Boyden's Seedling, and Wilson's Albany, had both been grown, although he thought the second not a sufficiently vigorous grower, and the last not equal to the Prolific in flavor. The Prolific was raised eight years ago from the seed under the care of Mr. Schnicke, of whom I have more to say soon. My visit was too late to find either this or other varieties quite at their best, although still in bearing, but nevertheless we enjoyed some fine samples of the Prolific, McAvoy's Superior and the Extra Red.

Mr. Longworth told me of some experiments as to the distance at which staminate varieties would fertilize the pistillates; he regards the agency of insects as necessary to the fertilization of even hermaphrodite plants. He has a large number of seedlings in progress not yet tested, and devotes no little attention to them. A very early riser, he spends throughout the warm season many hours every day in his garden, transplanting, trimming, overseeing, &c., whether rain or shine. He has extensive strawberry beds and quite a plantation of grapes in the rear of the ornamental grounds about the house, while upon a declivity between them, he has devoted a considerable area to wild flowers obtained from our woods and forests, and suffered to grow here under the trees as naturally as possible. Among them he assured me were several that would be real prizes in the garden, although not then in bloom; and I could but wish his example might find imitators, in the preservation and improvement by cultivation of the native gems of our own country, instead of permitting them to "waste their sweetness" in such obscurity. It has been mentioned that Mr. Longworth's place is almost constantly frequented by visitors; his faith in their good behavior and self-denial is manifested by the character of the barriers he has erected around the fruit beds—simply two threads of ordinary cotton string, which serve as a delicate hint against intrusion, and one that seems moreover to prove entirely effective.

But the reader will perhaps enjoy on so warm a day, the cool recesses of an underground vault, better than a walk in the sunshine. Mr. Longworth's wine cellars are a few blocks from his residence, and there he introduces us to his manager, Mr. FOURNIER, leaving him to do the agreeable two or three stories below the regions of light, where tier on tier the bottled vintage is ripening for future use, or spending its first quiet year or two in huge tuns and casks. Mr. F.'s position is one of great responsibility, and he receives a salary of $2,500, besides house-rent and perhaps other perquisites. He is accomplished in all that relates to the chemistry or the practice of wine-making, having been induced seven years ago to emigrate direct from Rheims in Champagne, France, whence comes that portion of the effervescent liquid bearing this name, which is not concocted around New-York from New-Jersey cider and still more villainous matters. The capital locked up in these vaults, aside from the cost of their construction and value of the three Wine Houses themselves, is immense. There are about 250,000 bottles of wine in store, and 150,000 more now being bottled—the lowest wholesale price of which I think ranges in the neighborhood of a dollar a bottle. Of course far the larger part of the wine made around Cincinnati is what is known as the Still Catawba, but the market for the Sparkling is constantly extending. The latter is first bottled the spring after it is expressed from the grapes, having then undergone the vinous fermentation, and developed a considerable per centage (about 10 per cent.) of alcohol. A small quantity of sugar is added, which accelerates the second fermentation, and although wired into strong bottles, as tightly as possible, many of them always burst under the explosive power of the gas now generated—a gas which adds to the exhilarating effect of the wine, and gives its somewhat prickly effect upon the tongue, while the fruity flavor that passes off when this fermentation is otherwise conducted, now remains to characterize the wine. It is allow-

ed to continue without change for about a twelvemonth, by which time the liquid is clear and a sediment is discovered at the bottom; the bottles are then placed with their necks downwards, at an inclination of perhaps 45 degrees, upon a rack fitted for the purpose: each bottle must be smartly shaken daily for several weeks, at the end of which period the sediment will have been all deposited upon the cork; wires and twine being now cut, the impurities are blown off with the cork, a little more sugar with a new cork are added, and after a secure fastening and a few weeks rest, the Sparkling Catawba is ready for sale.

The cost of its manufacture is of course much increased by the waste during the bursting of the bottles. This is expected to an extent of five or ten per cent., and if it should not occur there would be a suspicion that the wine had not life enough to be good. Mr. Longworth told me that a man who had charge of the establishment before Mr. Fournier, manufactured one lot of wine so that there was scarcely any bursting at all; and on complaint being made from this cause, he was determined to improve in the second experiment. This consisted of 50,000 bottles; out of the number 42,000 burst! an explosive power quite satisfactory as showing what could be done by a little well directed effort, but scarcely as profitable in a pecuniary point of view. Mr. L. parted with the services of this effervescent manager, and since his engagement of Mr. F. has had no cause of complaint from lack of skill in these respects.

Most wine-drinkers in this country have become habituated to the sweetened and brandied wines imported, or their imitations, and have little fondness for the sour wines which form the common drink in all classes of European society—varying of course in cheapness from that which appears at every meal on the table of the peasant, to the comparatively expensive brands which the Parisian connoiseur selects for his more delicate palate. The still Catawba is therefore mostly consumed at home, where custom has rendered it a favorite beverage, but the taste for it away from Cincinnati is continually upon the increase. The annual production is now estimated at over half a million of gallons, of which the Catawba furnishes the great part, some being made from the Isabella, and a little from the Herbemont. Mr. Longworth expressed the opinion that the Union Village or Shaker grape, which originated with the Union Village Society in Ohio, would prove a very valuable acquisition—its clusters and berries are both large, and some samples laid by him before the Cincinnati Horticultural Society with the inquiry whether they had *ever seen so fine Black Hamburghs raised without shelter*, were examined, I was told, by a committee without the discovery being made that the grapes submitted were not actually the variety mentioned in Mr. Longworth's question.

Over thirty-five years ago Mr. Longworth began his experiments with the grape, and although the business now doubtless proves largely profitable, he has expended so largely in bringing it to perfection and in attracting public attention to the subject, that he may have no more than received a moderate interest upon his investments. His tenants mostly produce the grape juice which he manufactures upon shares, although he purchases large quantities from other sources, some even from St. Louis, and all along the Ohio river, where vineyards have been started. The new wine commands in the neighborhood of 90 cents per gallon, and as some hundreds of gallons can be produced upon an acre when in full bearing and well cared for, the culture of it is very remunerating. It is certainly to be hoped, at least by those outsiders who would care to see the wines more widely consumed, that there will eventually be competition enough to render them cheaper, and consequently more generally accessible.

I did not wish to leave without seeing a successful vineyard in actual growth, and consequently took the opportunity to go with Mr. C. F. G. SCHNICKE, one of Mr. Longworth's best tenants, to whom I have already referred, and who manifested great willingness to impart to me all he could of the management and culture of the vine,—to the grounds of which he has now had charge for 13 years. Mr. S. is a German and an old soldier of the last Napoleonic campaigns; and, neither of us being very perfect in the language of the other, it was a little difficult to understand all the questions and answers that passed. I understood from him that he had had no experience as a wine grower at home, but made his first trial here in 1845, when he took his present place, obtaining the first grapes from it in 1847. Mr. Longworth, his landlord, not having furnished him then a press, he expressed the juice with a contrivance of his own making, and was not a little proud that this, his first attempt at wine making, carried out under disadvantages, should have been successful in obtaining the Cincinnati Hort. Society's first prize—a silver goblet, which he showed me with evident satisfaction. He said that wine-making, like butter-making or any similar process, was very simple and easy, and still there is a very wide difference in the quality of the result, varying mainly with the care, the neatness and the degree of judgment manifested in reaching it.

Mr. S. now occupies 18 acres something over a mile from Mr. Longworth's residence, in the region called the "Garden of Eden," and reached by a walk across the valley of "Deer Creek," and along the side of "Mt. Adams," as the eminence is called, which is surmounted by the famous Cincinnati Observatory. The hills which run back from this are owned and occupied mostly for vine growing by Mr. Longworth—the second of them, I think, being the one which we were seeking. It was here that Dr. Charles Mackay came during his late American tour, to see American wine growing, and Mr. S. produced for me the letter written for the Illustrated London News by Dr. M., containing his widely copied poem in praise of the Catawba, and expressing likewise the opinion, which readers may receive at what it is worth, though certainly complimentary enough,—that the

"Dry Catawba is a finer wine of the hock species and flavor, than any hock that comes from the Rhine," &c.

And while speaking of Dr. M.'s views, I will mention a sample of wine which he pronounced in the same letter,

"a dry wine of a pale, amber color, clear, odoriferous, and of most delicate flavor, and quite equal to "Johannisberger,"

and which was made by Mr. Schnicke for the purpose of trying the merits of a new grape that would I fear be pomologically pronounced rather "foxy" in flavor, but which he thinks very well of when turned into

wine. Whether others will agree with him generally or not, remains to be determined—the wine is certainly marked by a beautful "bouquet," and may need only time and custom to render it a favorite.

The hill on which the vines are grown is terraced around, the terrace following the sweep of the declivity and varying in width according to its steepness, being generally wide enough for two or three rows of the vines, which are five feet apart, and the vines in the rows three and a half from one another. Seven acres are now in bearing, and five more coming on, at Mr. S.'s place. The preparation of the land is sometimes very expensive, but the cost of course varies widely with the circumstances of each case—it is stated by Mr. Longworth at from two to five hundred dollars per acre, but I inferred that these figures were rather large from the representations made by Mr. S. He puts out two cuttings to a hill, although only one vine is desired, in order to have a surplus for those that fail to grow. The first year they grow without training, just as they will, the land being kept free from weeds. The second year a stake is driven in about 6 feet high, and the vine cut back to two or three good eyes on its strongest shoot. It is kept tied up through the season, and the young shoots branching out from the main vines, of which two are permitted to grow, are I understood rubbed off as they appear; the land is cultivated or hoed thoroughly to keep clear of the weeds. The third year the two stalks are cut back in spring—one to within a couple of eyes, and the other, which is depended upon for the crop, to within five or six eyes of the bottom. These are allowed to produce about three clusters to each eye permitted to grow, any larger number being probably thinned away. The next year it is the shoot that was left the shorter (cut back within 2 eyes), which is depended on for the second crop, and each subsequent year this system is substantially repeated—the old wood cut away, and the two best and strongest shoots reserved for succeeding crops. Mr. Schnicke's largest crop was obtained in 1850, when he pressed out the large quantity of 2,200 gallons from the grapes produced on 3 acres. The average value of the crop would not, of course, be nearly as much as this—it has been stated by Mr. Longworth as about $200 per acre. Care is taken when a vineyard is prepared, that the soil should be in good order as regards fertility, although so far as I could learn, it is not much enriched by manure. Once in eight or ten years, when the vines begin to show symptoms of needing it, Mr. S. recommended the application of fresh soil, or watering with manure water, which he thought the best way of manuring, or a dressing of street dirt, or one of river mud, provided the last be not too stiff, but loosened and dried after exposure to frost. One good man will perform the labor necessary on two acres of vines.

The grapes when gathered are carefully picked over to reject green or decaying or injured and imperfect berries. The press employed will yield 300 gallons a a day, which is strained as it goes into the cask. The cask is filled to within four inches of the top, and the bung stopped with a cork pierced by a crooked tube, the outer end of which passes under water. The gas evolved during fermentation readily escapes through the water, while no air is admitted in return. The fermentation lasts from eight to fourteen days. The color of the juice is at first red, it then becomes gray, and finally settles clear; in the succeeding February during good weather (at which time the wine is clearest,) it is racked off, the last eight or ten gallons containing the sediment serving for distillation into brandy. I should have stated that the last squeezings from the grapes are kept separate from the juice that first flows off, as they injure the quality of the wine, and may be used either for an inferior kind or for distillation. Mr. Schnicke brought forward for trial some samples of his vintage in different years, also of a fine Peach Brandy of his own making.

And now there is one inquiry, with which I wish to close. Will the grape yield more upon a given area, where each vine is trimmed down into the small limits I have described above, or where, on the other hand, each is allowed to spread itself over a wider surface, and there are consequently fewer vines to the acre? If the former is true at Cincinnati, why should it be untrue at the east, where I think a contrary opinion prevails? And, whether true or not, what are the reasons in its favor?

Sheep and Cows Together—Changing Pastures, etc.

It has been said that "no grazing farm should be without, at least, a small flock of sheep—for it has been found that as large a number of cattle and horses can be kept with as without them, and without any injury to the farm for other purposes." Under a proper system of management this may be true, but it will not hold good if sheep and cows are allowed the range of the whole pasturage at the same time during the summer. Although there may be abundant forage for their supply through the season, it will be found that certain portions will be closely grazed, while other spots will remain untouched until too ripe or rank for use.

Upon this point a variety of opinions have been entertained, but practical men join in the views above expressed—that sheep and cows should not be pastured together. Sheep have as great a relish for the best pasturage as any animal kept by the farmer, and perhaps a greater dislike to coarse, rank grass than cows, and consequently they run over that which might otherwise be eaten by neat stock, and on which they would thrive freely. It is true that they consume some plants refused by cattle and horses, but this advantage is of little comparative importance under the system of pasturage which we would commend to the reader.

Cattle and horses, if allowed a large range of pasturage, show the same preference for certain portions of the same, and the fields so treated have a spotted, unhandsome appearance at midsummer.

By *changing pastures* frequently, so as to keep animals enough in each at the time to consume the grass in its fresh state, a considerable advantage in amount is obtained, and the force of the objections to sheep obviated. Sheep might follow horses or cows for a week or two, and by a sufficient division of fields, certain lots remain unoccupied, so that a fresh, fair bite should always be afforded. The present year we shall obtain a larger amount and much better quality of clover pasture for our calves, from having fed it closely with sheep just before beginning to blossom the first time, than we should had we allowed it to remain untouched, or had it been mowed when fit for hay, a few weeks later. Had our horse pasture been treated in the same

way, it would not now have been covered in spots with dry clover stalks, while other parts were closely eaten, and the whole amount of pasturage it affords lessened and deteriorated in value.

Pastures, properly treated, are improved by keeping sheep upon them a portion of the time—especially those of a wild and bushy character. They supply considerable quantities of manure, they keep down many wild plants, and bring in grass and white clover in their place. And we join in the views first above quoted, that no grazing farm should be without a proper proportion of these animals.

We have recently seen sheep employed for the novel purpose of weeding beans, and they did the work in a very satisfactory manner. Turn in a good flock into the bean-field for two weeks before they begin to blossom, and the weeds and grass will be eaten down so closely that they will be of little injury to the crop. Especially will this be the case, if, as in the instance noted, the beans are planted in hills 16 to 20 inches apart, as they will soon cover the whole surface. As the beans begin to blossom the sheep must be removed, or they will eat them off, and also the young bean pods, and it is well known that they are very fond of dried beans and bean straw.

Steam Engine for Plowing, and Draught over an Uneven Surface.

Our readers already know that the Ag. Society of this State has offered a premium of $250 for any engine that shall substitute steam-power for horses in plowing, in an available and satisfactory manner. An application was accordingly received at the last meeting of the Executive Committee, for the appointment of Judges to examine into and report upon the merits of an invention recently made by Mr. CHARLES F. MANN of Troy. July 26th a trial of it was had. We should premise that Mr. M. is a mechanic and that his engine was constructed rather with a view of manufacturing one capable of draught over ordinary roads or fields, than specially as a motor for plowing; without personal experience as a farmer, he had of course no knowledge of the best way of making his invention accomplish most before the plow, and there was much need through the trial, of some one sufficiently conversant with those that were used, to manage successfully the attempt to draw them. But considering the imperfections incident to the first engine constructed on a new plan, and several very discouraging circumstances that occurred,—among them the breaking and consequent entire loss of the fly-wheel,—the trial was really a success. The power of draught evinced; the facility with which the engine was steered; the fact that it could surmount the obstacles of rough ground, of soft, wet spots, and of considerable elevations—and all without sufficient jolting to displace or impede the working of its machinery—surprised the best mechanical judges who were present: and, while the current opinion was that the whole affair was still too crude to be considered yet in the light of a "steam-plow," the hopes of the most incredulous could but be excited for the ultimate accomplishment of all that is desired in such an engine. As a full and careful report will shortly come from the committee, we need not forestall its contents by attempting a description or foreshadowing its criticisms and decisions. But a word or two as to the principal novelties involved, will perhaps be expected from us.

Like those engines which have been most successful in England, this invention of Mr. Mann's, lays its own track as it proceeds. The platform of the engine rests upon two main traveling wheels four feet in diameter—the forward end supported by a double castor, or two-wheeled truck, turned to right or left by the steersman above. These castor wheels are two and a half feet in diameter, and flanged; a slack chain of traction links, each link 12 inches long and 6 inches broad, revolves of itself within the flanges, so that one link always forms a square support to the convex surface of the wheel, while the chain is loose enough for a second link to be flat upon the ground when the wheel passes off from the one behind it. This is very ingeniously arranged, although we do not know whether it is new or not.

The main traveling wheel on each side is surrounded by an endless chain, composed of links 14 inches long and 12 inches broad, which forms the track on which the wheel runs. But the power is not applied directly to the wheel as in the driving-wheel of a locomotive, and as is the case we believe with all similar engines invented abroad. The endless chain (which is composed of 18 links in all) passes forward of the traveling wheel around a wheel 18 inches in diameter—which wheel is not round, but *pentagonal*, and has forks at each angle fitting between the links of the endless chain. The power is now applied in this way: a cylinder on each side of the boiler turns a 6 inch pinion at a high rate of speed, say 150 revolutions per minute; this pinion plays into a large (22 inch) cog-wheel upon the shaft of the pentagonal driver, and as the speed by this gearing is decreased, the amount of power is correspondingly and very greatly enlarged. The driver pulls the endless chain around, which draws upon the top of the traveling wheel—thus in reality making each spoke in that wheel act like a lever of the second class, having the ground for the fulcrum, the axle of the wheel for the weight or resistance, and its upper surface for the power—in *prying the machine along*. The upper side of the endless chain is thus constantly tight, while the lower side is slack and hangs down loosely enough to supply the traveling wheel constantly with a firm track or support. This mode of applying power, we believe to be novel and original—but have no means at hand of determining with certainty. The endless chain, which as will be seen, must be very strong to meet the *pull* upon it, is composed of square iron frames, in which a wooden shoe is secured of 2-inch plank. The whole is said to weigh 8,000 lbs., and to be able to carry fuel and water for five hours work. The engine was, as we have seen, a double one, operating on quarter cranks, to avoid any dead center in turning the drivers; the cylinders carried five and a half inch pistons, and ten inch stroke, and the amount of steam calculated for average use was 70 lbs. The boiler, however, did not seem quite capacious enough to supply steam to the full capacity of the machinery.

LUCERNE OR ALFALFA.—Can you or any of your readers, inform me through the Country Gentleman, where I can procure the seed of the *lucerne or alfalfa* mentioned on p. 394, last vol. Co. Gent., and the price? JAMES CLEGG. *Columbus, Geo.*

Cobble-Stone Walls.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Have you any experience in the building of Composition Houses—that is, of cobble-stone, fragments of rock, &c.? Do you know of any houses built of this material in your part of the country, and are they permanent? I would like to build a house of this description, if it would not prove too much of an experiment.

What is the relative cost of such a house as compared with a wood or brick building? Could you send me some plans for houses, and at what cost? I want to build a suburban residence on five acres of ground, having an eminence with a pretty slope to the road. I don't want more than seven or eight rooms, besides pantry, &c.; of these, three or four on second floor. I want a house somewhat ornamental—not costing more than two or three thousand dollars. Please answer me at your earliest convenience, and oblige A SUBSCRIBER. *New Albany, Ind.*

We have seen many cobble-stone houses erected, and have also employed this mode of building. If the lime and sand are good, so as to harden well, it forms very substantial walls. The mortar should become so good as to be nearly or quite as hard as the stone in a year or two. The sand should be therefore coarse and clear from earth or impurities; we have known it to succeed well when even approaching the character of fine gravel. The lime should not be more than a sixth part.

The distinguishing feature of this mode of building, is that it is really a *mortar wall*, the stone being used merely for filling up. After a straight and level base or commencement is made, a thick layer of mortar is spread along on the wall, a cord stretched horizontally a few inches above it, and then stones of nearly equal size are thrust into this line of mortar, so as to form a regular row, touching at the sides, and even at the top with the stretched cord. A second layer of mortar is deposited, and another row of stones laid, and so on till the wall is completed.

As the stiffness of the wall depends on the hardening of the mortar, it is never safe to build more than ten or twelve inches in height in a single day; and in moist weather the work must be suspended. After the mortar has dried a few hours, it is hard enough to cut out and dress off with the trowel, so as to form a neat projecting line between the rows of stone, as usually seen in cobble-stone walls, and as represented in the annexed cuts, Fig. 1 showing a cross section, the white open space between the stones representing the mortar,—and Fig. 2 exhibiting the usual appearance of the face of the wall.

Fig. 1.—Cobble-stone wall--cross section.

Fig. 2.—Cobble-stone wall—the face.

The stones may be from two to three inches to six or seven in diameter—even larger may be worked into the body of the wall. For the facing, those are selected which are of as uniform magnitude as possible. Very neat walls are made by selecting for facing the rounded stones found on the shores of lakes, &c., worn globular and preserving perfect uniformity of size by placing or guaging them in a ring. Such walls have almost the appearance of beads or embroidery—perhaps too much so for the massiveness which should characterize a true architectural appearance in a stone wall. The whole surface might however be covered with cement. Cobble-stone walls are usually built from fourteen to eighteen inches in thickness. They are one of the cheapest kind of stone erections, provided the stone and sand are near. We have known houses built about as cheaply of wood, where the stone was gathered from adjacent fields, and the sand dug from the cellar.

The volume of "Rural Affairs" contains many plans of dwellings, and among them our correspondent may find just the thing to suit his wants.

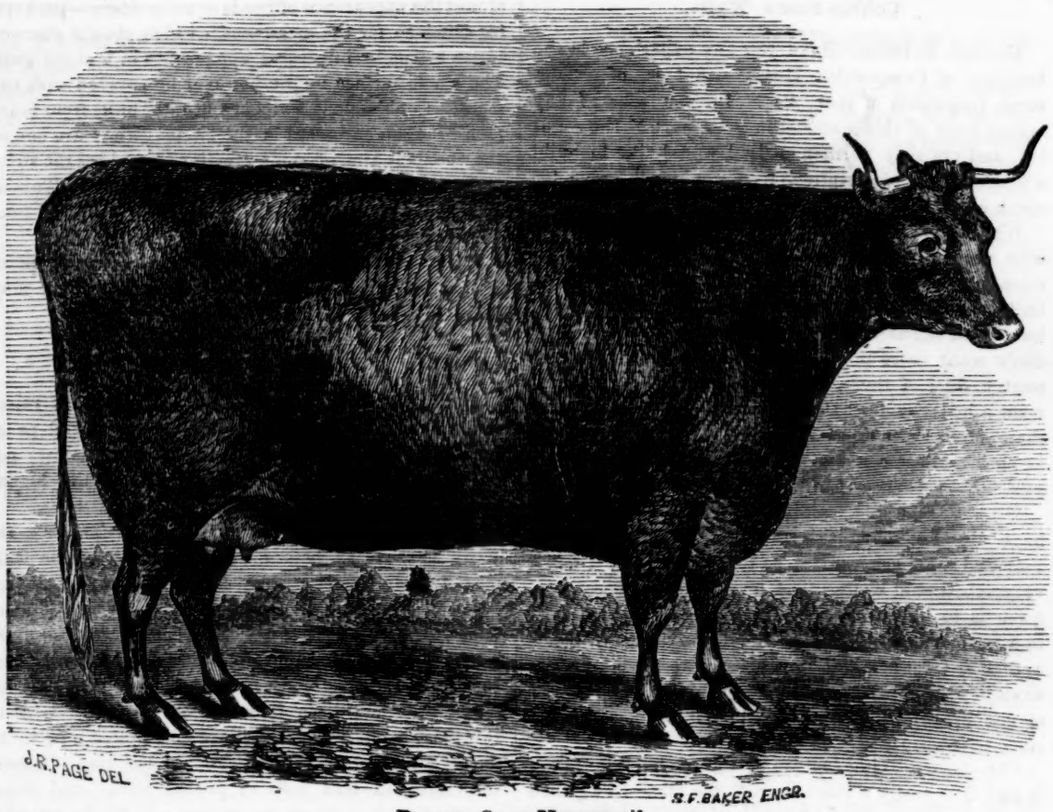
Horticultural Notes.

DOYENNE D'ETE PEAR.—An intelligent fruit raiser writes lately, "We picked our Doyenne d'Eté pears yesterday, and sold them to-day at four dollars per bushel. This pear is infinitely superior to the Madeleine."

SHADING THE TRUNKS OF CHERRY TREES.—Dr. KIRTLAND stated before the committee of the Ohio Pomological Society, that a row of bearing cherry trees on his grounds, standing on the north side of an Osage Orange hedge, where the trunks were completely shaded from the sun, exhibited superior healthiness to all others. He recommended shading the trunks, where they had been trimmed up bare, by strips of thin boards, six inches wide, two of which are to be nailed together so as to half enclose the tree. Others recommended half rolls of peeled bark—and straw matting, such as green-house men use, might be added to the list.

PROTECTING RASPBERRIES.—At the same meeting, A. MCINTOSH remarked, while the various sorts of raspberry were under discussion, that all,—the Antwerps, Fastolf, Franconia, &c.—needed some protection in winter to flourish well—and he therefore believed the common native Black Cap the most profitable. D. C. Richmond remarked that he was largely engaged in growing such fruits for market, and he found it very little labor in protecting an acre of such fruits for winter, and the improved crop well paid the expense. He could make the largest profits on the finer cultivated sorts.

DWARF PEARS.—F. R. ELLIOTT gives his experience in the last number of the Horticulturist, but leaves out the main part of the story, namely, *which sorts* succeeded finally. Nine or ten years ago, he planted about two hundred sorts as dwarfs. Only about a hundred or one hundred and ten sorts remain, which is a larger number than we should have expected from such an indiscriminate planting. Of these, twenty sorts have grown vigorously ever since. Now, what was especially wanted, was a list of that twenty—although a skillful pomologist might doubtless make out the list from the knowledge derived elsewhere, ordinary cultivators would like to compare results. The injudicious use of bad stocks, and of the many sorts unfitted to the quince, and neglected cultivation, lead hasty and uninformed persons to reject dwarfs totally. F. R. Elliott predicted fourteen years ago, that in ten years dwarf pears would be only among the things that *had been;* which has proved true of most varieties, but the farthest possible from the actual result with a few select sorts.



Devon Cow Nonpareil.

Nonpareil, (925) calved 1843—bred by Mr Halse of Molland, England—imported by W. P. & C. S. Wainwright, and now owned by Capt. JOSEPH HILTON, New-Scotland, Albany county, N. Y. She gained the first prize as a heifer at Barnstaple, in 1846, and the first at the New-York State Show in 1851. Sire, Prince Albert, (102;) grand-sire, Hundred Guinea, (56;) dam bred by Mr. Halse.

Editorial Correspondence—XIII.

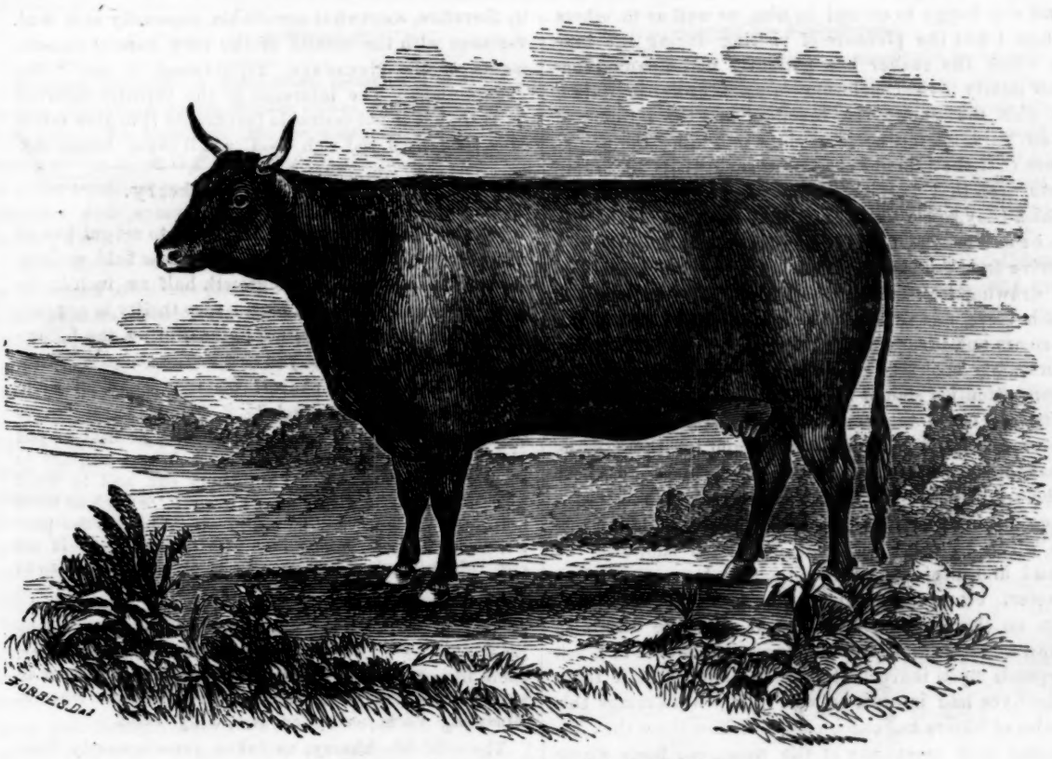
Mr. Corwin's Herd of Short-Horns.

I spent a day in June with R. G. CORWIN, Esq, at his place in Lebanon, Ohio. At an early period his father, Ichabod Corwin, devoted considerable attention to improved stock, continuing to do so for many years; and Mr. C. himself has been engaged as an importer and breeder now for a considerable length of time. In connection with the neighboring family of Shakers, he was concerned in an importation of 16 head of Short-Horns in 1854, and his herd, as well as that of his neighbors, under the supervision mainly of ITHAMAR JOHNSON, is well worth a visit.

There is in the herd some blood from the importations of 1836; indeed some of the best females are thus descended. Recent importations have been made mainly from the herd of a Scotch breeder of high distinction in Great Britain, Mr. Douglass of Athelstaneford. Mr. Corwin has in all 44 head. Among those that we saw were Blue Belle, an imported cow 6 years old, bred by Mr. Douglass. She was shown in 1853 at Kilkenny, Ireland, against "Rose of Summer," beating her, while the next summer, when she was not there to compete, Rose of Summer carried off the first prize of the Royal Ag. Society, (1854.) At least four other prizes of her taking abroad were alluded to; in Ohio she has been equally fortunate, having, as I was told, received both the class prize and the sweepstakes at two Ohio State Shows in succession. Another very nice cow is "Erin Strawberry," by the famous bull "New Year's Day," out of Strawberry, whose dam was the cow Strawberry imported in 1836 by the Ohio Importing Co., and bought by Gov. Trimble. In 1856 this cow received the heifer-calf prizes at several exhibitions, and in 1857 received in Indiana not only class premiums, but also the sweepstakes in competition with aged animals. She was in very low condition, having just returned from Indiana, and not had time to recover from the effects of rather a hard winter and the subsequent journey. Then came "Lothiana Belle," not quite as fine a handler, or as showy in appearance, but larger in size, and having what would be called "more substance."

I also saw the cow "Strawberry," now 16 years old, which has been a most useful and profitable animal, and is now drawing near the end of her career. Her offspring are all marked strongly by her merits, and have proved almost uniformly good. Several heifers descended from her that we stopped to look at, were beautiful examples of the breed.

Two bulls which have attracted much attention wherever they have been shown, are the one already alluded to as the sire of Erin Strawberry, and "Crusader," the latter owned by Mr. Corwin. He was 6 years old in July, is white in color, and has taken the sweepstakes at more than one State Exhibition, while at the U. S. show last fall at Louisville, he was award-



Devon Cow Myrtle—[H. B. 909.]

Bred by James Quartly—Calved January, 1852.—Sire Earl of Exeter, [38] Dam, Picture, [342] Imported August, 1854, by J. A. Taintor, for J. Howard McHenry.

ed the 2d prize, and before he was imported in '54, had also received a number of honors abroad.

A young bull of his get out of Strawberry, "Crusade," is coming forward as finely as his owner could desire. He will be two years old in September, and at the last State Show at Cincinnati, when but just over a year old, stood second to Mr. Alexander's bull 'Albion,' recently noticed in the Co. Gent., then 20 months old. It would be very difficult to pronounce on the respective merits of the two, without seeing them together, instead of at an interval of several days and a good many miles; and even then, I fancy, judges would go behind personal appearances to their prejudices or preferences as to pedigree, to come to a conclusion. Crusade certainly will do all that could be wished to maintain the reputation of his owner as a breeder, and of his stock as competitors at public exhibitions.

It would be too long to speak individually of the whole breed under notice. Those that have been mentioned will suffice to show to those not before conversant with the prize lists of Western Shows, that Mr. Corwin has been successful as a breeder and enterprising both as an importer and exhibitor. The heavy rains rendered the fields a little difficult to "navigate," even in search of attractions so great, but we contrived to see nearly all. Adjoining Mr. Corwin's farm, and I believe still forming a part of it, are the grounds of the Warren Co. Ag. Society—which, in common I am inclined to think, with all the societies of the State, has been and is yet doing good service and meeting with good success in the cause.

We called hurriedly at Union village where the Shakers reside. There we had a glimpse of "Captain Balco," imported from Mr. Ambler's herd, calved in 1853, and brought to this country when two years old. Also one of his calves "Hawthorne Hero," out of Hawthorne Blossom, a cow imported by the Shakers in 1856. Hawthorne Hero was two years old in April, and with Albion and Crusade, would made a trio requiring quite a range before their superiors would turn up.

Mr. Corwin gave me the following receipt

To Kill Lice on Cattle.

If warm weather, apply soft soap, rubbing it to a lather, and let it remain until there is danger that the hide is too much irritated—a few hours will generally suffice, or sometimes a day. In cold weather hog's lard will prove an effectual application.

In answer to some inquiries as to whether crops were maintaining the average of twenty or thirty years ago, I was told that through lower Ohio and Kentucky the wheat was undoubtedly *increasing* in yield. Much of this effect I understood to be due to the practice of rotation with clover, and plowing it in as a manure. A twenty acre lot that after a recent turning in of a clover crop, produced thirty bushels of wheat per acre, was referred to as having been improved in this way at least twenty-five per cent. during the past twenty-five years.

I heard great complaint of the curculio among the fruit—its ravages having extended to the Apple Where is Mr. Matthews?

To Mr. Corwin I was indebted for a delightful day,

and was happy to extend to him, as well as to others whom I had the pleasure of visiting during the tour in which the reader has patiently accompanied me now nearly to the conclusion—a most cordial invitation to visit the Shows, the breeders and the farmers of New-York. I felt no misgivings in adding the assurance that they should receive in such visits an ample return of that hospitality and those kind attentions which they so cordially extend themselves. I hold it to be one benefit, (and by no means the least,) that we derive from our Annual Fairs, that they are the means of drawing together so many from different parts of each state, and of all the states, and of making the farmers and breeders from localities widely separated, personally known to each other. I think, indeed, that more attention should be given to this feature than is often the case; that some care should be taken to receive strangers from a distance, and let them know that they are welcome, and make them known to others who are present; for I have universally found that a man has gone home with a better opinion of that Show in which he could enjoy an occasional shake of the hand and interchange of opinion and practice. Our western brethren sometimes give us at the east a lesson on this subject, although it would be unfair to draw a line of territorial discrimination, where so much depends upon individual management. But if those who have had interest enough in the wanderings this series of letters has chronicled, to follow them thus far, should ever meet any of the numerous hosts whose guest the writer for a longer or shorter time has been, let me here bespeak for them a greeting doubly hearty in view of the bright experience of which I can but feel how defective a record has been offered; and, forgetful of sectional lines, let us all unite to bear in mind, that our Agriculture—our animals and our crops, can everywhere be improved, and that each locality and section may perhaps have something to teach the rest.

In coming homeward through Columbus I passed an hour or two most pleasantly at the office of Secretary KLIPPART, of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, at his fine apartments in the magnificent new State House. Every week since, I have been intending to acknowledge his very attentive kindness, and to notice the active exertions he has been and is now making in carrying out the duties of his post. As soon as time shall permit, I hope to perform at least the latter part of this task.

An Experiment in Dairying.

An experiment was lately tried at the Munster Model Farm, in Ireland, for the purpose of determining the quantity of roots which a cow could eat in cold weather (February,) also the quantity of milk yielded and its richness in butter. The following results were obtained: Each cow, on the average, consumed from 224 to 264 lbs. of roots (mangolds and ruta bagas mixed) per day, and gave about twelve quarts of milk. Of this milk eight and one-fifth quarts produced one lb. of butter. The cows were next fed on 100 lbs. of roots, five lbs. linseed cake, five lbs. bruised beans, five lbs. bruised oats and ten lbs. of hay for each cow; but the difference in the yield of milk was scarcely perceptible. Whether or not the milk was richer, when fed on the richer food is not stated. The inference drawn from this experiment by the person reporting it is, therefore, somewhat unreliable, especially as it is at variance with the results of the very careful experiments of Mr. HORSFALL, republished in our State Transactions. The inference of the reporter referred to, is that it is not desirable (profitable?) to give milch cows condensed and rich food, as oil cake, beans, &c.

Culture of the Blackberry.

MESSRS. L. TUCKER & SON—I wish to set out two or three acres of blackberry of the common field variety. I have canes of this year's growth half an inch in diameter—six to seven feet high—very thrifty in appearance. Would you oblige me by answering the following questions as soon as you can in the Country Gent., viz. 1. What is the nearest distance I can set them without crowding too much? 2. Would forest leaves two-thirds rotted, or tan-yard manure, be best to put about the roots when planting? 3. May I venture to shorten the canes when I set them out, and to what length? 4. Would this year's growth, or such as have borne the present year be best? 5. When is the proper time for pruning, and to what length? 6. If set out this fall can I expect a crop or part of one next summer? 7. Would it be any advantage to mulch with forest leaves or straw as a protection in winter? 8. Which would be the best plan for setting in double rows thus, * * * * * two feet from out to out, then five or six feet to next two rows, and so on, or in single rows five or six feet apart? HENRY SHADE. *Morning View post-office, Ky., July*, 1858.

The wild blackberry, as taken promiscuously from the fields, varies considerably in size, and immensely in productiveness. If our correspondent intends to set out a plantation, and does not think best to procure the Dorchester or New-Rochelle, he should select the very best and most productive plant or plants he can find, and increase them to a plantation. We take it for granted that he intends to give the very best cultivation, and keep the soil between the rows constantly clean,—the only true and economical way. With this view we answer his questions as follows:

1. We would not plant nearer than six feet apart each way. G. Seymour & Co, the most successful cultivators of the New-Rochelle, prefer six by eight feet, and to cultivate with a horse. We would not by any means set out *large* plants—should prefer small ones, only two or three feet high at the largest, as they live and flourish much the best. Those very large ones will not probably bear transplanting—use the suckers from them.

2. We would not by any means put any manure about the roots when setting them out—but good, rich mellow earth. For a fertilizer, the manure and leaves mixed and rotted together, will be best—to be applied and worked in after the plants are growing.

3. Canes should always be shortened when set out, to less than half their original height.

4. Always the younger the better.

5. When the young plants reach a height of four feet, pinch back the ends in summer, which causes them to throw out laterals and make better bearing plants. The side shoots are cut back in part the following spring, and will bear profusely.

6. Only a very slight crop the first year, better the second, and very full the third.

7. Yes.

8. In single rows, not less than six feet apart each way.

A Cheap Clod Crusher.

MESSRS. TUCKER—I have often thought of writing to you respecting an implement called a clod crusher. I find it a very excellent tool for using up the lumps and putting land in order for corn, carrots, turnips, or other small seeds; for the advantageous use of seed planters, and for levelling a piece of land for meadow, it has no equal. I will give you a description of one

Materials.—One scantling 3 by 4, and 12 feet long, to be sawed into three pieces—7 planks 5 feet long and 7 inches wide, two inches thick on one edge, and the other edge half an inch thick; (sawyers can saw them by raising one edge of the log,) and one plank 1¼ inches thick and 12 inches wide.

How to make it.—Lay down the pieces of scantling 2½ feet apart; lay on one plank, thick edge to the end, take an inch auger and bore through the plank and scantling: countersink the holes through the plank with a chisel, so that the pins will not draw through; then take the next plank and lap it one inch over the thin edge of the other, and put the pins through so that they will catch both planks; when the last plank is on slope off the scantling like a sledge runner; then put on the wide plank, turn over, wedge pins, bore a slanting hole in each end piece about a foot from the front, to pull by. Put a chain of suitable length on the pins; hook your swingle trees to the middle; driver to stand on the hind end. If not heavy enough, put on stone, It does not answer well on stony land, because the stones don't break. If the land is wanted very fine and once over is not enough, harrow up the clods and go over again. Farmers living on clay loams will find this tool of great advantage. We use it after the harrow, and it saves one harrowing. It has several advantages over the roller—costs less, turns easier, pulverises better, and *levels*. D. MCCULLOCK. *Arcola, Loudon Co., Va.*

Early and Late Peaches.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Will you please to inform me through THE CULTIVATOR, which of the very early peaches you regard as the most profitable for market, and which is the best for home use? Also, which of those ripening early in October is the best to cultivate for market? Late Crawford has not proved very productive in this vicinity. What do you think of Ward's Late Freestone, so highly praised in Elliott's Fruit Book? And have you ever tried the Merriam peach of Cole's book? We need hardy varieties here.

In budding, is it best to let the bud lift the bark as it is pressed in, or to raise the bark before inserting the bud? NEW SUBSCRIBER. *Leominster, Mass.*

Serrate Early York is the best very early peach for the north, both for market and for home use.

We do not know how Ward's Late Free would succeed in Massachusetts—it is a fine peach for the south—would recommend David Hill, which has proved very valuable in western New-York. The Merriam we have not tried.

Cooledge's Favorite is a week or ten days later than Serrate Early York—is perhaps the hardiest variety known—exceedingly productive, handsome and excellent.

In budding the peach, the bud should always lift the bark—if it will not separate freely enough for this purpose, the bud will not probably adhere, and the work may as well be relinquished.

Gapes in Chickens.

MESSRS. TUCKER & SON—As insignificant as the subject may appear, and unworthy perhaps of an *illustration*, I nevertheless suggest the promulgation of the *only* mode by which a "poor, gaping chicken" may be as effectually cured of his malady as he is likely to die without the use of the means I propose. I do not mean to palm off this mode as a novelty in the "barn-door practice;" but though farmers may not be ignorant of the means, I find the MANNER of using them is necessary to be taught, to remove the difficulty in question, as well as *special* knowledge is necessary in the amputation of a limb.

Farmers neglect to acquaint themselves with this manner of cure, either from suspicions that it is impracticable, or that they are incapable of effecting a cure themselves. If my prescriptions are strictly followed, chickens cannot die with the gapes under the treatment, let them try never so hard. I regard *all* medicines for the gapes as really fool nostrums.

In making the trial with the horse hair, some difficulty at first is experienced in holding the head of the chicken still while performing the operation, as the windpipe is very sensitive; hence I have sketched the position of the fingers in which the head may be firmly held without harm to the chicken. While in this position its windpipe may be seen, and the sole cause of its distress. If the rays of the sun are permitted to fall upon its throat, the worms are more distinctly seen.

The horse hair is tied in the manner shown in the drawing, and is most expedient, as other knots cause the loop C to deviate from a line straight with A and B, making it difficult to introduce into the windpipe. The loop is about half an inch long, and must be rolled between the thumb and finger to make it angular, as at C. The introduction of the hair must first be by a quick push, and kept in its place until it can be forced down, lest the coughing of the chicken should expel it. It should be put down about an *inch and a half*, and twisted in its course upward. Each operation should be performed in *six* or *eight* seconds of time. It is not *absolutely* necessary to remove *every* worm from the windpipe. Coarse hairs are better than fine ones for the purpose. N. D. E.

☞ Hon. ANDREW B DICKINSON, has been engaged to deliver the Address before the Ontario county Agricultural Society at its next Annual Fair.

Thoughts on the Objects of Plowing.

"The formation of a seed-bed," may be truly stated, is the chief object of plowing, as this indeed includes most of the minor inducements to the use of this implement of tillage. A seed-bed of clean, mellow, fresh-turned earth, is a pre-requisite to the sowing or planting of all crops, with few trifling exceptions. But "the particular manner of attaining this object must depend upon the nature of the soil and the crop to be cultivated," yet there are certain general principles common to all soils and products, which, following partially THAER'S classification, we shall attempt to state in this connection.

1. The loosening and pulverization of the soil, is the first great object of the operation of plowing—the first thing to be done toward the formation of a seed-bed. All soils have a natural tendency to consolidation, but more especially those of a clayey character, and in time become too hard for the roots of many of our cultivated plants to penetrate sufficiently to obtain the nourishment required. Plowing is therefore necessary, and the more perfectly it loosens and pulverizes the soil, the more equally will it be penetrated, and the more numerous will be the roots sent out, until the whole soil is filled with their hair-like fibres. "A soil," says Thaer in his *Principles of Agriculture*, "can never be too much loosened and pulverized; it may however be rendered too light, by interstices formed in it, making vacuums between the particles." On this question, however, "doctors disagree," some writers on the subject advising particular caution in cultivating certain soils, advising to harden and consolidate rather than to loosen the same.

2. Another object of plowing, is the complete mixture of the parts of which the soil is composed. This is necessary to be accomplished, because "an earthy mass composed of heterogeneous substances, is positively injurious to the roots of plants; vegetation is impeded when the young fibrous roots pass from one kind of earth into another." All manures applied, especially those of ameliorating character, like lime, marl, muck, ashes, &c., should be thoroughly mixed with the soil, and barn-yard manure is more efficacious when spread equally and well incorporated with the plowed surface.

3. To bring up the under soil to the surface is another object of plowing. This belongs in part to the objects contemplated in mixing the soil, but may be treated as a separate division of the subject. To expose the soil to the action of the atmosphere, has long been the practice of agriculture, many advantages being known to result from it. The precise manner in which this is effected remains in doubt, but there is no question but that many soils acquire fertility by aeration—by the exposure of the soil to the action of light, air and moisture—and this is one great object of fallowing.

4. The destruction of weeds is another object of the use of the plow. Weeds have been divided into two classes: those which increase by their seeds, and those which are propagated principally by their roots—an essential distinction, as regards the means used for their destruction. The weeds produced from seeds can only be eradicated by bringing all the seeds where they will germinate—near or upon the surface—and then destroying them by tillage. To this end not only must the plowing be frequent, but all the clods must be broken, and the use of the harrow will be found necessary in addition. To destroy weeds which propagate by roots, we must bury them deeply and perfectly with the plow, or by shallow surface tillage, cut them up by the roots, and expose to the sun and air. In either case frequent tillage will be necessary, and a fallow will be the result.

5. Burying the manure is the last object of plowing to which we shall now refer. Long manure should be placed at some depth under the soil, while rotten dung needs only a shallow covering of earth. To plow under long manure on green sward, requires less depth than on stubble or fallow land, as the sward gives a stiffer furrow—more completely covering the manure. In this case, the next plowing should be deeper than the first, in order to bring up a portion of earth to mix with and cover the manure, and the more completely it can be incorporated with the soil, the greater its effect upon the crop.

Preparing Sweet Corn.

Mr. TUCKER—In your last "Country Gentleman," I find a request for a recipe for drying sweet corn. As we have it very nice, I will give you my way of preparing it.

Take the corn in the milk, scald it in sufficient water to cover it, covering the pot with the husks. Take it from the cobs with the handle of a spoon. Spread it upon sheets in the sun for three or four days; stirring it very often.

To prepare it for the table; pick and wash it very clean, put it into a tin basin upon the back of the stove, well covered with cold water and the basin covered, two hours before it is wanted. Do not let it boil; it hardens it; season it with butter and salt. You would hardly know it from fresh corn.

Corn Soup.

Grate 18 ears of sweet corn; boil the cobs in three quarts of water one hour; boil the grated corn in the same water, with a pint of milk, a table spoonful of butter, with a little flour braided into it; pepper and salt to taste. When it boils, set it upon the top of the stove, and stir in three eggs; do not strain it.

Corn Oysters.

Eighteen ears grated corn, three eggs, pepper and salt to taste, three table spoons of flour. Fry in hot pork, fat or lard. Serve hot. M. A. K. *Schaghticoke, N. Y.*

Blackberry Wine.

There is no wine equal to the blackberry wine when properly made, either in flavor or for medicinal purposes, and all persons who can conveniently do so, should manufacture enough for their own use every year, as it is invaluable in sickness as a tonic, and nothing is a better remedy for bowel diseases. We therefore give the receipt for making it, and having tried it ourselves we speak advisedly on the subject: "Measure your berries and bruise them; to every gallon adding one quart of boiling water. Let the mixture stand twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally; then strain off the liquor into a cask, to every gallon adding two pounds of sugar; cork tight, and let it stand till the following October, and you will have wine ready for use, without further straining or boiling, that will make lips smack as they never smacked under similar influence before."—*Germantown Tele.*

Agricultural Fairs for 1858.

United States, Richmond, Virginia, October 25—30.
National Horse Show, Springfield, Mass., Sept. 14—17.

HORTICULTURAL AND POMOLOGICAL.

American Pomological Society, New-York, September 14.

STATE FAIRS.

Alabama,	Montgomery,	October 18—22.
California,	Marysville,	August 23—28.
Connecticut,	Hartford,	October 12—15.
Illinois,	Centralia,	September 14—17.
Indiana,	Indianapolis,	October 4—9.
Iowa,	Oscaloosa,	Sept. 28—Oct. 1.
Kentucky,	Louisville,	Sept. 28—Oct. 2.
Maine,	Augusta,	September 21—24.
Maryland,	Baltimore,	October 19—23.
Michigan,	Detroit,	Sept. 28—Oct. 1.
Missouri,	St. Louis,	September 6—11.
Mississippi,	Jackson,	November 9—12.
New-Jersey,	Trenton,	September 14—17.
New-Hampshire,	Dover,	October 6—8.
New-York,	Syracuse,	October 5—8.
North Carolina,	Raleigh,	November 2—6.
Ohio,	Sandusky,	September 14—17.
Pennsylvania,	Pittsburgh,	Sept. 28—Oct. 1.
Rhode Island,	Providence,	September 14—18.
South Carolina,	Columbia,	November 9—12.
Tennessee,		October.
Vermont,	Burlington,	September 14—17.
Virginia,	Petersburgh,	November 2—5.
Virginia, N. West'n,	Wheeling,	September 14—17.
Wisconsin,	Madison,	October 4—7.

PROVINCIAL FAIRS.

Canada East, Montreal, September 29—October 1.
Canada West, Toronto, September 28—October 1.

MAINE COUNTY FAIRS.

Androscoggin,	Lewiston,	October 5—7.
Kennebec,	Readfield,	October 12—14.
Lincoln,	Jefferson,	October 12—14.
North Penobscot,	Lee,	October 13, 14.
North Aroostook,	Presque Isle,	October 6, 7.
North Somerset,	Solon,	October 13, 14.
Oxford,	South Paris,	October 5—7.
So. Kennebec,	Gardiner,	October 12—14.
Somerset,	Skowhegan,	September 28—30.
West Somerset,	Anson,	October 6, 7.
York,	Saco,	October 12, 13.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE COUNTY FAIRS.

Cheshire,	Keene,	September 28—29.
Sullivan,	Charlestown,	September 15, 16.

MASSACHUSETTS COUNTY FAIRS.

Bristol,	Taunton,	September 22, 23.
Barnstable,	Barnstable,	October 6, 7.
Berkshire,	Pittsfield,	October 6—8.
Essex,	Danvers,	September 29, 30.
Franklin,	Greenfield,	October 6, 7.
Housatonic,	Great Barrington	September 22—24.
Hampden,	Springfield,	September 28—30.
Hampden East,	Palmer Depot,	October 5, 6.
Hampshire,	Amherst,	October 12, 13.
Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden,		October 13, 14.
Middlesex,	Concord,	September 29.
Middlesex North,	Lowell,	September 15—17.
Middlesex South,	Framingham,	September 21, 22.
Norfolk,	Dedham,	September 28, 29.
Nantucket,	Nantucket,	October 13, 14.
Plymouth,	Bridgewater,	September 29, 30.
Worcester,	Worcester,	October 6, 7.
Worcester North,	Fitchburg,	September 24.
Worcester South,	Sturbridge,	September 29.
Worcester West,	Barre,	September 30.

CONNECTICUT COUNTY FAIRS.

Fairfield,	Danbury,	September 21—24.
Litchfield Co.,	Litchfield,	September 22, 23.
Middlesex,	Middletown,	October 6—8.
New-London,	Norwich,	September 22—24.
Windham Co.,	Brooklyn,	Sept. 29—Oct. 1.

VERMONT CONNTY FAIRS.

Franklin,	St. Albans,	September 30.
Wilmington,	(Town Fair,)	September 23.

NEW-YORK COUNTY AND TOWN FAIRS.

Albany,	Albany,	September 21 24.
Broome,	Lisle,	September 28—30.
Clinton,	Plattsburgh,	September 9—11.
Chenango,	Norwich,	September 23—25.
Cayuga,	Auburn,	Sept. 29—Oct 1.
Dutchess,	Washington Hol.	September 21—23.
Delaware,	Franklin,	September 22, 23.
Greene,	Cairo,	September 29, 30.
Livingston,	Geneseo,	September 22—24.
Madison,	Morrisville,	September 8—10.
Monroe,	Rochester,	September 14—17.
Montgomery,	Fonda,	October 26.
Oswego,	Fulton,	September 22—24.
Onondaga,	Syracuse,	September 22, 23.
Oneida,	Rome,	September 28—30.
Orange,	Montgomery,	September 29, 30.
Ontario,	Canandaigua,	Sept. 29—Oct. 1.
Orleans,	Albion,	September 29, 30.
Putnam,	Carmel,	September 28—30.
Queens,	Flushing,	September 22.
Rensselaer,	Lansingburgh,	
Saratoga,	Mechanicsville,	September 7—9.
Seneca,	Farmersville,	October 13—15.
St. Lawrence,	Canton,	September 15—17.
Schuyler,	Watkins,	September 28, 30.
Yates,	Penn Yan,	September 23, 24.
Washington,	Salem,	September 23, 24.
Wyoming,	Warsaw,	September 28—30.

TOWN FAIRS.

Brookfield,	Clarksville,	September 27, 28.
Dryden,	Dryden,	Sept. 30—Oct. 1.
Lodi,	Lodi,	September 15—17.
Rushville Union,	Rushville,	September 27, 28.
Skaneateles,	Skaneateles,	October 1.
Susquehanna Vall'y	Unadilla,	September 29, 30.
Tonawanda Valley,	Attica,	September 23, 24.
Union,	Adams, Jeff. Co.,	September, 15, 16
Yates,	Yates Cen., Orl. Co.,	September 24, 25.

NEW-JERSEY COUNTY FAIRS.

Burlington,	Mount Holly,	October 5, 6.
Sussex,	Newton,	October 5—8.

PENNSYLVANIA COUNTY FAIRS.

Berks,	Reading,	Sept. 29—Oct. 2.
Bucks,	Newtown,	September 29.
Chester,	West Chester,	October 1, 2.
Crawford,	Conneautville,	October 5—7.
Lehigh,	Allenton,	Sept. 28—Oct. 1.
Montgomery,	Springtown,	October 5—7.
Mercer,	Mercer,	September 22, 23.
Tioga,	Wellsboro',	September 29, 30.
York,	York,	October 6—9.

Another Hardy Grape.

Since the cold winter of '56, which killed the Isabella and Catawba vines to the ground generally, in this region, there has been considerable inquiry for some variety that will stand our winters uninjured; the result has been that some varieties of the greatest excellence have been brought to the notice of the public, which have been cultivated by a few unambitious farmers for years, who were utterly ignorant of the great *national* demand for such fruits as they regaled themselves upon every year.

Thus we find that the Delaware has been cultivated in a few neighborhoods for over 20 years, without exciting any marked notice; yet when the "Doctors" got a taste of it, they at once pronounced it "the best American grape."

The Iden grape (named from the person who disseminated it,) is a sort well worthy the attention of those who want *hardy* grapes. It was found growing in the forest some 15 miles from here, about 20 years ago, and has since been cultivated here more than any other variety, and is highly prized on account of its *entire hardiness, productiveness*, and good quality. Bunch and berry three-fourths as large as the Isabella; berry round, black, ripe a few days before Isabella, and hangs on the vine till cold weather. For cooking it is first rate, and some consider it superior to Isabella for the dessert, but it will not be pronounced so by good judges.

If any one wishes to test the quality of the fruit, and will send me three or four stamps to pay for packing, I will forward samples per express to order, and can furnish good plants at 25 cents each, if ordered soon. E. Y. Teas. *Richmond, Ind.*

Inquiries and Answers.

CEMENT CELLARS—ICE HOUSE.—1. Could I cement the walls of a cellar so as to keep water out? 2 Which is the better way to build an ice-house above ground. These inquiries answered would much oblige. D. P. K. *Prairie Farm, Tenn.* [1. Water may be excluded from a cellar by coating the bottom and sides with water-lime cement, making a perfect cistern, with the difference that a cistern is to hold water inside, instead of excluding it. The cellar must not be allowed to freeze, as that cracks the cement. 2. An ice house is easily built above ground, by inclosing a space between two board walls, of about a foot, and filling this space with sawdust—providing free drainage, but preventing the admission of air from below—packing the ice in saw dust—and allowing free ventilation above. A want of the latter, is often a cause of failure. We have known ice to be well kept in a small coarse barn with a single boarding, by carefully inclosing the ice with a foot of sawdust on every side.]

SEEDING TO TIMOTHY.—Will you please inform us the best method of sowing timothy seed—whether by hand or by machine—if by machine which is the best? We want to get about fifty acres of meadow, that is mostly blue-grass and clover, into timothy this fall. Will we "have to raise a crop of corn on the land first?" J. & G. MCCAMMON. *Kelvin Grove, Carrollton, Ky.* [We have never found any machine that we prefer to the hand for sowing timothy seed. If the soil is sufficiently moist to plow well, turn the whole over well, roll heavily the sod, harrow it, and then early in autumn, or as soon as the weather is wet enough to cause growth, sow the timothy seed and brush or harrow it lightly in, and it will yield a good crop next year. It will do if sown later, or even very early next spring; but the crop will not be quite so heavy the first year. It is very important to use plenty of seed—about double the usual quantity—and the increase of the crop will return ten-fold.]

VIRGINIA MAY WHEAT.—In a recent visit to Virginia, I had the exceeding good fortune to fall into the society of Gen. JOHN H. COCKE of that State. Among other inquiries about northern agriculture, he asked me if I knew anything about the "*Virginia May Wheat.*" He said that about the year 1826 he sent a barrel of it to Gen. VAN. RENSSELAER of Albany. It was then the favorite wheat of Virginia. Gen. V. R. distributed it throughout the state of New-York. What Gen. C. wants to know is this: Does it exist yet in this state? Will some of your correspondents please reply? J. G. W.

WINE MAKING.—Could you, or any of your correspondents, through your valuable journal, give a receipt for making wine, (if it be possible) from the common frost grape. It would I presume oblige others, as well as your obedient servant, OWASCO.

TO DESTROY BUGS IN PEAS.—I observe in the "Country Gentleman," in reply to an inquiry of "how to kill bugs in peas," an answer of "pour on boiling water," &c. This would be troublesome and dangerous to the germ. My rule, proved for several years, is to mix with the peas gathered for seed a small quantity of any aromatic seed or spice; ground allspice is convenient and effectual. They can then be kept in a bag. Even after the bugs have made their appearance this remedy will kill them. Further it is a great mistake to say "the bugs don't injure the pea." Experience proves that about one-third are destroyed. (Mrs.) C. CLARKSON. *Ellisville, Mo.*

INQUIRY—EFFECT OF GUANO ON TOBACCO LANDS.—What will be the probable effect of the application of guano for a continued series of years, upon a few acres in the Connecticut River valley, which can be much more profitably used in growing tobacco than in any other way, and which it is consequently desired to employ for this purpose, if it can be done safely? Will the guano maintain the supply of substances withdrawn from the soil by the tobacco, or will exhaustion ensue? Will some experienced reader of the Co. GENT. reply? B.

MASK FOR THRESHING.—If "A Subscriber" will procure a fine sponge—large enough to entirely cover the mouth and nose—secure a string on each side to tie it on with; saturate it with as much water as it will hold without dripping, and tie it over his mouth and nose, he will have a cheap "mask," and one that I have found greatly superior to any veil. Practice will teach him how often to wash out and wet the sponge. If he finds any thing *better than this*, he will greatly oblige the public by communicating it through your columns! J. C. T. *New-Jersey.*

FARMER'S GUIDE.—*Inquirer.* For this work address the publishers, L. SCOTT & Co., New-York. The price is $5—sent post-paid by mail, $6.

☞ I am building a carriage-house, and have thought of having a large scuttle in the roof, or something equivalent to it, for the purpose of pitching in hay with a horse fork. Can any of your subscribers furnish any information on the subject, and tell about how large it should be, and to what the upper pulley is attached, when pitching? S. E. T.

LICE ON POULTRY.—Tell A. L. WOOD to white-wash his hen-house twice (or at any rate once in May or June,) a year. If he can get oil soap, apply it to his roosts, and on the boards adjoining them, where they hang—one pint of the soap to a gallon of water. If his hens are tame enough to allow it, dip a feather into a vial of spirits of turpentine, lift each wing and pass the feather through, and I will ensure them from lice. This is to be done when they are at roost. A JAMAICA PLAIN FARMER.

TO REMOVE A WART FROM A HORSE'S FOOT.—In the Country Gentleman of the 15th inst., D. H. asks for a cure for a wart on a horse's foot. Let him apply a few drops of nitric acid, with a small stick, to the wart two or three times a week, and be careful it does not run on to the surrounding skin. As the wart dies, cut off the dead part, and apply until it is removed; then apply some oil to soften the sore, should there be one. A JAMAICA PLAIN FARMER.

HOW THICKLY SHOULD CORN BE PLANTED?—A reader thinks that Mr. DOUGLASS' large corn crop recently mentioned in the editorial correspondence of the Co. GENT., was raised after all nearly on the true principles—in other words, that thick planting at least to a certain extent is better than thin—that, for example, from a stalk every six inches in rows four feet apart, a larger crop may be obtained than from four stalks in a hill, and the hills three feet apart. What is the experience of successful corn-planters on this point? Another point is—whether should the rows of corn run from north to south to admit the hot sun, or from east to west so as to exclude it.

FRUIT GROWING, &c.—*L. I., New-York.*—We are unable to advise you as to the best location for fruit-growing, &c., at the West; but we would advise you, for the purposes you wish to accomplish, instead of going west, to locate on Long-Island, or in New-Jersey, or some where near New-York, where you will always find a ready market for all the things you propose to grow. THOMAS' or BARRY'S work on Fruits will furnish you the information you desire about fruit-growing. In making out a balance-sheet, the stock on hand should be put down at its *present* value, and not at its original cost.

"TABLING" BROOM CORN.—Can you give me any information in regard to the manner of breaking over and gathering broom corn? I have never seen any thing in the Cultivator in regard to the culture of it. I have about three and a half acres, very nice. Also can you give me the address of any broom manufacturers?—WM. H. TUPPER. *Benton Center, N. Y.*

[We copy the following directions, given by a correspondent in one of our former vols.:

When the heads are fully grown, and the seed nearly ripe, it is usual to "table" it,—which operation is performed by taking hold of the stalks some four or five feet from the ground, and breaking them down so that the upper section, with the heads, shall lie in a horizontal position. In doing this, begin say with the outer row on the right side of the field, and turn the heads *in*, or to the left hand, thus going the whole length of the row; then turn about and go the other way, turning the next row also to the left, so that the heads will lie on the first. In going thus through the whole piece, each pair of rows will be tabled together, with a convenient alley or path between, in which to pass up and down at the time of harvesting. When the seed is fully ripe, (or if a severe frost is apprehended, it should he done before,) the heads or brush are to be severed from the stalks, and laid away to dry. This is done with a sharp knife, cutting off just *above* the upper joint. The brush is then carried to the shed or barn, and spread in thin layers on poles or rails, so that the air may have free circulation through it, and left to dry. Care should be taken to spread it as soon as possible after cutting, and to have it in thin layers, as it is very liable to *heat*. A small load got in just at sunset, and left on the wagon till the next morning, has been known to become so much heated as to injure it considerably. Having lain on the poles until thoroughly dry, the brush may be taken down, and the leaves stripped off, which is very easily done, if care has been taken not to cut below the upper joint.

BOUND VOLS. OF THE CULTIVATOR.—*W. Klassman* and others. We have Vols. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, *First Series*, for the years 1838, '39, '40, '41, '42 and '43. We have Vols. 1, 2, 7, 8 and 9 of the *New Series* for 1844, '45, '50, '51 and '52. We have the *Third Series* for 1853 to present time complete. The price is $1 per Vol. bound and postpaid. Subscribers to the Co. Gent. who do not save their numbers for binding, would find The Cultivator worth purchasing at the close of the year, in this form.

BARLEY BEER—CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—Will you or some of your subscribers, please furnish me with a receipt for making barley beer—and also a receipt for making sugar out of the Chinese Sugar Cane? D. R. OLIPHANT. *Henderson, Me.*

WORKS ON HORTICULTURE.—*C. N. Palmer, Gallia Co., O.* We have Thomas' American Fruit Culturist, price $1—Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees, $1 75—Breck's Flower Garden, $1—Emerson's Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Gardener's Companion, $1 25—Buist's Family Kitchen Gardener, 75 cts.—any of which will be sent postpaid for the price annexed. We have mailed *The Garden* to you as requested.

CEMENT CELLARS.—Allow me to criticise the observations on this subject, Aug. 5, p. 80, as I have learned that water cannot be excluded from a cellar by cement, unless it is first drained; for if the cement bottom and sides be water-tight, and the ground saturated with water to the depth of two feet, there is an inward pressure on the cement, just as strong as there would be on a flat bottom boat loaded down two feet in the water, which is sufficient to break any cement bottom. JOHN GAGE.

I will state in reply to a query in your editorial correspondence from Maryland, in reference to the cause of the disappearance of the clover from certain fields that I have had two or three fields very beautifully set in clover, from which this plant entirely disappeared after the first season. The cause was very manifest. Clover is a biennial plant; though there is this peculiarity, that its life is greatly prolonged by being mown or cropped in due season. I have had clover growing for more than twenty years in a heavy sward of bottom land, regularly mown; whereas, in the above cases, having purposely let the grass grow to its full growth, I neglected to have them pastured, and in the fall found the plants dead, lying like so much dry stubble on the surface. G. E. H.

Colic in Horses.

MESSRS. EDS.—In the Co Gent. of June 29, is an inquiry for a "remedy for colic in horses." The peppermint and ginger of your receipt I have tried and know to be good, and have no doubt the charcoal is also. But the *best* medicine that I ever saw used for colic, is, (in slight cases,) a half ounce laudanum and one ounce sweet spirits of nitre, given in a pint of warm water; repeat the dose in half an hour if relief is not afforded. When the attack is severe an ounce of laudanum should be given at first. I procured this receipt of a friend in Ohio, who has had a great deal of experience; he said he had never known it to fail if given in time, and I have often administered it, *always with entire success.* In cases of "wind colic," it would be best to add the essence of ginger and oil of peppermint.

There is much danger of bringing on inflammation of the bowels, by giving any kind of liquor. No doubt the treatment should be much the same for man and beast, in diseases of this nature, at least.

Do you, or any of your readers, know of anything that *will* remove wind-galls from the legs of horses? If so, it will greatly oblige many others, (no doubt,) beside myself, to have it published in the Country Gentleman. J. C. T. *New-Jersey.*

Lice on Hens.

These pests may be removed by greasing the top of the head, neck, upper parts of the wings, and al places where the lice most congregate with lard, or lamp oil. If hens are provided with plenty of fine, dry sand, or dust, and ashes, to roll in, and their roosts are occasionally white-washed, and new roosts frequently provided, they will never be seriously troubled by these vermin.

Composts—Muck and Lime.

When muck, as is frequently the case, possesses considerable acidity, it needs some addition to "sweeten" it—some treatment inducing fermentation, and thus neutralizing the sourness before it is fit to produce immediate effects as a fertilizer. An addition of ashes, or mixture with barn manure, as already shown, will accomplish this, and *lime* is equally efficacious. Either shell or stone lime may be employed after slaking for this purpose. In forming a compost of muck and lime the process is very similar to that when ashes are used, though perhaps the lime being more caustic, less pains are required in mixing the two so frequently and completely.

It may be better to restate here (from Co. Gent. vol. x. p. 25, July 9, 1857,) the most frequent cause of acidity of muck, and why some is of a character better fitted for immediate use for growing grops. This difference is partly due the different plants of which the muck is composed, depending also on the freeness of organic and mineral acids in the better kind, and excess of vegetable and mineral acids in the poorer kinds. These last are peculiarly favorable to the production of sorrel, and if such muck is applied raw, will incite its growth. This acid muck is found in basins surrounded with rocks and ledges of gneiss rock, largely impregnated with sulphur and iron; when exposed to the atmosphere they are gradually decomposed and form sulphate of iron, (copperas;) this is readily soluble, and has been washed into the muck bed, and with other salts of iron and acids, saturates the same. The better kind of muck is found in a situation where it receives the wash of a granite soil, containing potash, which in some degree corrects the natural acidity, and on exposure to the air parts readily with all the injurious qualities, and is at once favorable to the growth of valuable plants.

If, then, the muck is decidedly sour, it should be placed in long narrow heaps when taken from the swamp, and there allowed to remain for one winter at least, and better for the whole year. If of the better character, and sufficiently dry, it may be at once composted for application to the soil. The process is as follows:

Make a bed a foot thick, of a size suitable to the amount to be composted. Over this spread fresh slaked lime at least one inch in thickness. Put on in the same way, other layers of muck and lime, varying the thickness of the former according to quantity of lime to be used. Mr. BROWN of the *New-England Farmer*, recommends from six to eight per cent, while Mr. HOLBROOK has used from two and a half to three per cent with success. The latter uses only the best quality, and slakes it in brine—a bushel of salt dissolved in water to six bushels of stone lime. When the decomposition becomes active, (in a month or less,) the heap should be shoveled over and well mixed, and may afterward remain untouched until needed for use.

Speaking of composting acid muck with lime, the article above alluded to explains that it takes up the sulphuric acid from the iron, (and alumina, if there was any clay in the muck,) thus destroying the easily soluble copperas and alum, and forming the almost insoluble sulphate of lime or gypsum. In this case the farmer gets healthy decomposed vegetable matter, peroxide of iron, alumina and gypsum, and all these are retainers and fixers of the ammonia supplied by manure, and the rains and snow which fall upon the land.

Letter from a Canada Subscriber.

Lanark County, Canada West, Aug. 16, 1858.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I am under great obligation to you for continuing to send the "Country Gentleman." It is not merely welcome; it is anxiously looked for; and although I earnestly commend it to the farmers whenever opportunity offers, it is to little purpose. How strange it is that this class of people are so indifferent to the most valuable information about their own affairs. Other people are not so. Professional men do not deem hundreds of dollars badly expended, for books bearing upon their own particular line. But it is the greatest difficulty imaginable to get a farmer to spend a dollar or two yearly for what should be to him knowledge of great interest, as it is of unquestionable value How can this be remedied? I lend to them the "Co. Gentleman" and other agricultural publications; they read them, and yet grudge the small outlay necessary to obtain them.

"MOOSE WOOD."—I have seen no notice taken of this handsome little tree. Is it ever used in ornamental plantations. It is one of the earliest to blossom in the spring time, and its leaves are as thick and heavy as the laurel. Its bark, too, might be made useful, since it is of remarkable strength and toughness. It never grows large—at least I have not seen, nor have I heard of any larger than eight feet. In my mind it would be a highly ornamental addition to the shrubbery.

"DEEPEN THE SOIL"—is the lesson constantly taught by your correspondents. It is all very fine, but can they tell me how to do it, when the soil on the whole of this 100 acres does not average more than eight inches in depth—resting upon a limestone rock as hard and solid as the everlasting hills? The plow scrapes its surface constantly, and you cannot break the rocks, not with the pick—but only by the drill and the blast. Is not this a discouraging position?

G. HOWATT AND "SINGLE EYES."—I have tried his plan of single eyes, and am now digging most magnificent potatoes. The farmers hereabouts tell me that this was their plan when seed was scarce, on their first settlement here, but that it would not do for a continuance. If spared I shall, however, try it again, and am, in common doubtless with many others, greatly obliged to Mr. Howatt for his interesting and valuable information.

KING PHILIP CORN—NEW-GRAPE.—I can beat it altogether. It is planted side by side with a kind I have found here. The ear is not over large, but it is sound, hard and beautiful—and what is more it always ripens, far north as we are, being in latitude nearly 46° north. The King Philip does not. I have also discovered a large grape which ripens here. It grows without care over a trellis, and has to my knowledge stood 38 below zero, without being killed. It is as large and as fine in appearance as the Isabella, and nearly as good. I shall know more about it this fall. (D. v.) It will probably be a good wine grape.

THE WEATHER.—I never knew such heavy, long continued rains. Many low lying farms were submerged; of course upon such the crops are in sad condition. The potatoes have the rot—so much so as to make

it exceedingly unpleasant to be in the neighborhood of a potato field towards evening, the effluvia being strong and exceedingly offensive. I need not add from what I have said above, that the rain has not injured the crops on my farm, for no amount of rain short of a second deluge, could do that.

THE NEW EGG PEAR.—Among a number of dwarf pears obtained last year is the above. I can find no description of it in the books. Will some of your numerous readers tell me something about it? Whether it be a summer, fall, or winter pear, I know not. I have one in bearing. Every one told me that pears could not be grown here, but I shall not believe it until I have done what they have not attempted,—that is, tried it. Of course our winters are very cold. Frost comes early in September—but then what magnificent sleighing! From early in December till late in April the finest snow roads imaginable—the weather calm and steady, without a break, and almost without a drift. So it was last winter, proving the truth of the old adage, or rather of its converse, ('it is a poor rule that won't work both ways,') "there is a never a hill without a dale."

EARLY FROST.—This is what I deem the great drawback. I don't mind the winter's cold, but am in fear and trembling that I shall not have a ripe tomato this year also. Last year we had none, and they are now hard and green as ever. Yet I sowed them in boxes in March, and they are trained upon the end of the house facing south-east. They must quicken their movements, for Jack Frost is hovering about, and I much fear his descent will be early and fatal—perhaps within a week, certainly within a month—unless the fates be extraordinarily propitious. I am in hopes that the broad and noble Mississippi, which flows by me, (for we have a Mississippi in Canada, too,) may prove something of a safeguard, and ward off the stroke which is sure to fall on lands back from the stream, at least until we have *one*—I will not be presuming—at least one dish of ripe tomatoes. OBSERVER.

Valuable Addition to Albany County Stock.

We are gratified to learn that Messrs WM. M. BULLOCH, (son of the late well known Matthew Bullock,) and WM. H. SLINGERLAND, of Bethlehem, and WM. HURST, of this city, have purchased of Mr. SAMUEL THORNE, the celebrated Short-Horn Bull "Neptune," and the cow "Fenella," purchased by Mr. Thorne, at the late sale of R. A. Alexander, Woodburn Farm, Kentucky.

Neptune, (11,847,) roan, calved Nov. 4, 1850, was bred by John Booth, Killerby, England, and was imported by Mr. Thorne, in the fall of 1855. He was got by Water King. His dam, Bloom, by Rockingham, was bred by Mr. Booth. She obtained the first prize at the Yorkshire Ag. Soc. Show in 1846; is own sister to "Plum Blossom," which obtained the First Prize at the Royal English Ag. Soc Show at Windsor; she is dam of Mr. Booth's bull "Windsor," which obtained the First Prize at the Royal Ag Soc. of Eng.; First Prize at the Royal Irish Ag. Soc. Show, and First Prize at the Highland Soc. Show in 1854. "Bloom" is also sister to "Rose Blossom," which obtained the Second Prize at the Royal English Ag. Soc. Show in 1853, and is sister to Mr. Booth's Bull "Benedict." "Bloom" is likewise the dam of "Venus Victrix," which obtained the First Prize at the Yorkshire Soc. Meeting, in 1852.

Fenella was bred by Mr. S. E. Bolden, Springfield Hall, England; imported by Mr. R. A. Alexander, Woodburn Farm, Kentucky: calved June 30th, 1852; got by Grand Duke (10,284 Eng. H. B.) [who was afterwards imported by Samuel Thorne, Dutchess county, N. Y.] Dam, Fay by Foig-a-Ballagh, (8,082); g. d. Fame by Raspberry (4,875); gr. g. d. Farewell by Young Matchem, (4,422); gr. gr. g. d. Flora by Isaac, (1,129); gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Young Pilot, (497); gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Pilot, (496); gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Julius Cæsar, (1,143.) She is of the same cross as Mr. Thorne's "Grand Turk," from a Bates Bull and a Booth Cow—and is in calf by Mr. Alexander's prize bull Sirius, (13,737.)

Flat Feet in Horses—Warts.

Noticing an inquiry in regard to flat-feet on horses, and having had some experience with the same, permit me to say, that if properly managed they will not often cripple the animal. The heel should never, under any circumstances, be pared. I have known a horse that went through only one operation of heel-paring, by an inexperienced blacksmith, that never was free from lameness afterwards. A flat-footed horse wants a shoe stiff enough so that it will not press hard on the heel; sometimes the heelcork may be placed on one side of the shoe. In a hard case put on a round shoe with leather between the shoe and hoof.

If the above directions are followed, in nine cases out of ten the horse, with proper care, will be free from lameness.

In regard to your subscriber's inquiry concerning warts on horses, I would say I never knew a wart so obstinate in any place on a horse but that it would soon disappear after having come in contact with the point of a hot iron. J. ADAMS MAY. *Middlebury, Vt. Aug.* 12.

Poll Evil.

I will give a treatment for poll evil, which I consider valuable. Fill a woollen bag (one foot long, and six or seven inches wide) with hickory ashes; place it in a vessel of water and make it boiling hot, and while hot, press out the ley between two boards, and apply to the parts affected while steaming hot, and let it remain some minutes. If the disease is not of long continuation, one or two applications will be sufficient to dry it up, and effect a permanent cure This I know by experience. S. L. P. *Wadesville, Va.*

Take a good large handful of poke roots, and put them into a gallon of water and boil them till you get the strength out—then take out the roots and boil down to one quart—then add half a pint of spirits of turpentine—also half a pint oil of spike. Then simmer away to one quart; then add one shilling's worth of blue vitrol, and it is ready for use.

Directions for Using.—Cleanse the sore with soap suds once a day; then apply the liniment. A few applications will answer—at least it did in the case of my horse. C. F. WEBSTER, SEN.

Chicago is an Indian name, signifying "the place of skunks."

Notes for the Month.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.—It is a prominent object of this paper to give reliable information in relation to any new or newly constructed farm implements, after a trial has been made with them. If therefore the manufacturers will forward to our associate at Union Springs, any such implements, he will give them a full practical trial, and if they prove valuable, their successful operation will be reported to the readers of this journal. If the implements are heavy, they may be sent by N. Y. Central R. R., and directed to Union Springs; but if small, they should be sent by Express, and directed, simply, "J. J. THOMAS, Auburn."

NEW "DISCLOSURE" OF THE CAUSE OF THE POTATO ROT.—A number of weeks ago an article appeared in the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* developing the whole secret of the "Cause and Remedies of the Potato Rot." It has been copied almost universally by the newspapers, as well as by a number of our agricultural cotemporaries. We have preferred, however, to look into the subject a little more deeply, before endorsing, or at least giving publicity to what might prove as fallacious a "discovery," as any of its numerous predecessors.

The Cause of the Rot is supposed to be an insect, and numerous experiments are given to confirm this view; the insect itself is described at length. Its name, with the spelling corrected, is the *Phytocoris lineolaris* of BEAUVOIS, and it is supposed to be identical with the insect described by SAY as the *Capsus oblineatus*. Now if the theory that the Potato Rot is caused by this insect is correct, there are these difficulties, which must occur to any one acquainted with Entomology:—

1. The insect referred to has *always been known in this country*, and was probably quite as numerous 50 years ago, as it ever has been since. From the earliest times the farmers have found it infesting their potato fields, and have consequently given it the common name of the "the potato bug." *Why did it never cause the rot until so recently?*

2. The insect referred to *has never infested Great Britain*—the only examples of it seen there, so far as we can ascertain, having been carried thither as curiosities in collections gathered in this country. *Why did the potato rot appear* THERE? Could the devastations of the insect *in the crops of America*, have caused the Rot that carried off all the potatoes *in Ireland one or two years* BEFORE?

Lest there might be some mistake on our part, we submitted this subject to Dr. ASA FITCH, who will surely be received as an authority, and whose endorsement we have for the statements in the last two paragraphs. When we receive answers to the above queries, we will resume the discussion of the subject.

AN EASY MODE OF INCREASING THE VALUE OF BONE-DUST.—Mix equal quantities of bone-dust and fine earth or mould, moisten them with the soakings from a manure heap so that they can be worked up like strong mortar, and then put the whole in the form of a heap under a warm shed, and cover with earth or sods. A strong fermentation takes place, producing great heat, and the whole becomes amalgamated into a brittle substance in the course of a few months. To be ready for use in the spring, the mixture might be made in the early part of winter or late in the fall. One who has tried this mode of increasing the solubility and of course *immediate* effect of bones, (which is certainly safer and more manageable as well as cheaper than by the use of sulphuric acid,) is of opinion that eight bushels of bones so prepared are equal to sixteen bushels of ordinary bone-dust.

☞ The Commencement Exercises of Yale College were held at New-Haven last week. Among the Honorary Degrees conferred by the President and Corporation, was that of A. M. upon LUTHER H. TUCKER, Junior Editor of *The Country Gentleman* and *The Cultivator*, and that of Bachelor of Philosophy upon MASON C. WELD, one of the Editors of *The Homestead*, Hartford, Ct.

LIME WATER FOR APPLE TREES.—A French journal relates of a landed proprietor near Yvetot, that he had in his garden some old apple trees which produced no fruit. Two winters ago he took some lime, which he steeped in water, and with a brush washed the old trees all over. The result was the destruction of all the insects; the old bark fell off, and was replaced by new, and the trees bore an excellent crop. Most of them have now acquired such renewed vigour, that all appearance of age has disappeared.

SALT FOR ANIMALS.—In the "Country Gentleman" of June 24, it is stated that "a great deal has been written upon the use of salt for animals." "But very few actual experiments have been made." "The proper amount is what we want to have determined." For the last twenty or more years, salt has been kept where cattle, to the number of about twenty head, together with sheep, and in summer except such stock as is kept remote from the barn, have free access to it. Where they have free access to it, they take but little at a time and often, and no more than nature requires. I have known of but one instance in which it was injurious. An ox was possessed of such an insatiable appetite that he would take too much, and it was necessary to restrain him. J. SANFORD. *Fulton, N. Y.*

PROTECTION AGAINST THE TURNIP-FLY.—A farmer in England has secured his crops of turnips and ruta bagas from the attacks of this destructive insect, by steeping the seed for about five minutes in a solution of salt in water, made so strong as to float an egg. He stirs the seed about, skims off the light grains, puts the good into a sieve to drain off the liquid, and then places it on a cloth to dry. For sowing in the evening he thus prepares his seed in the morning, and for sowing in the morning prepares it in the evening previous. He sows annually from 230 to 250 acres, and has not had occasion to re-sow on account of the fly for seventeen years. Does not this fact—this experience of 17 years—furnish sufficient encouragement for making trials of a similar mode of preparing the seeds of cabbage, cucumbers, &c., and of all plants, indeed, which are liable to the attacks of insects at an early stage of their growth? The result desired may appear but little probable, or difficult to be accounted for if found to take place, but if obtained, it will be valuable whether it can be explained or not.

OXEN "DRAWING BY THE HEAD."—"Along the Rhine, and through the valley of the Rhone, oxen are worked upon the plow and cart in pairs, drawing usually by the head, the yoke being laid across the fore-

head, and bound to the horns with leather thongs." So says Hon. H. F. FRENCH, in his letter from Europe. He states that they carry their loads as easily and comfortably, and hold their heads as high as if yoked New-England fashion. The same fashion and yokes may be seen in this country, and we have often noticed the apparent ease with which a small pair of cattle draw their loads of wood to market, harnessed in this method. A sack or something of the kind is tied around the forehead, the yoke is fastened to the horns by leather straps, and the wagon tongue hitched on in the usual manner.

ANOTHER LARGE BULLOCK.—An ox called "Leopard," raised and fed by Dr. WM. ELMER, of Bridgton, N. J., was slaughted Feb. 24, 1832, at the age of 6 years and 8 months. His live weight was 3,360 pounds. Size—length from nose to rump, 10ft. 6in.; from nose to end of tail, 15ft.; girth behind fore shoulders, 9ft, 8in.; around the body, 10ft. 9in.; around the brisket, 10ft. 3in.; length from shoulder to rump, 7ft.; along the back from horns, 9ft.; width across the hip, 2ft. 10½in.; height of fore shoulder, 5ft. 6in.; behind, 5ft. 8in.; circumference of leg below the knee, 1 foot. B. F. E.

PRODUCTIVE DWARF PEARS.—T. W. FIELD, well known as an intelligent and successful cultivator of fruit, states in a late number of the New-York Tribune, that he saw last summer in the garden of Capt Richardson, of Williamsburgh, L. I., dwarf trees thirty-four years old, bearing six to eight bushels of the finest fruit.

☞ There are to be two fairs holden at Charlestown, N. H., this year. One, the regular "Sullivan Co. Fair," to come off on 15th and 16th of September; another, perhaps a rival, to be holden at same place, on 21st, 22d and 23d days of September. This is composed of territory, on both sides of the Connecticut river, "up and down," for a long distance. L. B

THE BEST SOIL FOR BEANS.—A great many farmers think, and agricultural papers have frequently stated, that rich soils were not suited to the product of beans—that the growth would run to vines, retarding the ripening and injuring the yield of the crop. C. INMAN, of Macomb Co. Mich., states in the last *Genesee Farmer*, that he has tried all kinds of soil and always raised the best beans on the richest land. One year he manured an acre, and planted the rest without manure; the manured portion ripened earliest and evenest, and yielded about twice as much as the other. "Last year," he writes, "I planted on a piece of green sward, plowed in the spring. The soil was a clay loam, and it had been tilled but little. On one acre where there was a straw-stack fed out, I had thirty-three and a half bushels, and they ripened the evenest of any in the lot."

VIRGINIA LANDS—LARGE TIMOTHY.—I inclose you two heads of Timothy. They may not seem long to you, but they do me—one over 13 inches, the other over 14¼ inches long. You would, may be, like to know on what kind of land such grass grows. I would say a good grass and grain soil—only run down by constant cropping without manure. The land is almost level, and a very little manure helps it wonderfully. There are thousands of acres of such land here, lying out in the commons, five or six miles from railroad, and not 30 miles from Washington—fine land to work machines on, no stone. There are a good many kinds of timber, but the principal is hickory with eight or nine kinds of oak. The fine climate has brought people from the best parts of New-York, from other States, and even from the west. D. MCCULLOCK. *Arcola, Loudon Co., Va.*

A FIRST-RATE AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL.—It gives us real pleasure to call the attention of our readers to *The Country Gentleman*, a first-class family paper, published weekly in Albany, N. Y., at $2 a year, by Luther Tucker & Son.

The Country Gentleman is got up with superior taste, on excellent paper, clear type, with handsome illustrative engravings, and is printed in a superior manner. It is published in quarto form, suitable for binding. So much for its mechanical execution. In other respects it is unsurpassed by any other agricultural journal. Besides numerous intelligent correspondents in all parts of the country, it contains the best thoughts of the best writers, in all the departments of rural affairs to which it is devoted. J. J. Thomas, one of the editors, and Luther Tucker, one of the publishers, are among our most experienced agriculturists. Subscribe for THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. —*Life Illustrated.*

MARYLAND STATE FAIR.—I avail myself of the earliest opportunity, to give notice through your admirable paper, of a change of time for opening of the annual exhibition of the Maryland State Agricultural Society. The time heretofore named was the 26th. We now propose to open upon Tuesday, 19th October, thereby preceding one week the exhibition of the Unsted States Society at Richmond, Va.

Many of your enterprising readers have been in the habit of attending the exhibitions of the United States Society, and it is to be hoped they contemplate going to Richmond. By an arrangement, as above, a favorable opportunity is offered for attending our exhibition, to which, I beg leave most cordially to invite them, as well as yourselves. Stock can be transported to Richmond, from Baltimore, direct, by steamboat, leaving Baltimore on Saturday.

Our Premium lists are out, and can be had upon application by mail, or otherwise, to SAMUEL SANDS, Esq, Gen. Secretary, Baltimore. JOHN MERRYMAN, *President Maryland State Ag. Society.*

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN entered upon a new volume on the 1st inst. This is a "Gentleman" that may be taken to your fireside, your parlor or your library with safety. The more familiar and intimate your acquaintance, the more your pleasure and your profit. We will guarantee its character as above reproach or suspicion. It is one of the very best of our agricultural and family papers.—*New-York Observer.*

GOOSEBERRIES.—*Much Esteemed Friends:* I have sent you this specimen of the bearing qualities of our new and perfectly hardy gooseberry called "Mountain Seedling." I now have bushes standing from six to seven feet high, loaded all the way from top to bottom like the specimens I send you, and these are not a fair sample, as we had some hail that knocked many off the bushes some days ago. The bushes have been uniformly like the sample every year, and have never been subject to any kind of disease. P. STEWART. *New Lebanon, (Shaker's Box,) N. Y.*—[The branches of the gooseberry sent us, were most profusely loaded with fruit, for a very long distance. The crop upon such bushes must be heavy, and the berries themselves were apparently perfect throughout, and nearly all of them in a fine state of maturity.]

TEXAS is a great young State, and the editors and friends of Agricultural Journals and improvements, should feel and take great interest in her people commencing a system of improvement now, where they

have the maiden soil to operate on. There are in this new state over 1,000 subscribers to the "American Cotton Planter and Soil of the South." N. B. C.

THE ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL REGISTER FOR 1859.—This is now nearly ready for the press. We can promise our readers, that it shall not be behind its predecessors in interest. There have been many inquiries lately for "Thomas' Essay on Farm Management;" this has been re-written and enlarged for the REGISTER for 1859, where it is accompanied by 14 new engravings from original designs by the author. The Chapter on "Country Dwellings" will be of equal value to those contained in previous numbers; it is accompanied by 7 views of houses, and 18 other engravings, including ground plans, &c. A few pages, very fully illustrated, are devoted to "Furniture and Rural Structures of Iron," (34 engravings) A very complete and carefully written paper on "Under-Draining" follows, which will prove worth the full price of the book to any farmer; it is accompanied by 29 diagrams to render the directions of the text as clear as possible, and has been prepared with much deliberation and labor. The next article is a resumé of the "Culture of the Pear," as the subject now stands, and is followed by a critical list of the newer varieties, with original engravings of those promising to be most valuable. Peaches, Plums and Strawberries are similarly treated. The 76 pages, at the contents of which we have glanced, contain 123 engravings! There follow 27 pages more, to which we must turn hereafter. The price of the REGISTER will be as heretofore—25 cents per copy—five copies for $1—12 copies $2. We trust we shall secure the aid of our friends in making it attain a circulation this season, unprecedentedly large. Agents are wanted in every county, and at every Agricultural Exhibition throughout the country. For particulars address the publishers of this journal. Orders will be registered and filled, as heretofore, in the order they are received.

☞ We had the pleasure of spending an hour, one day last week, on the farm of our correspondent, Mr. JOHN GILES, at Woodstock, Conn. Our time was too limited to enable us to take notes of the details of the great improvements Mr. G. has made in bringing an exhausted soil into a condition of high fertility during the four or five years he has occupied his farm; but we may state that it has been accomplished mainly by the use of barn-yard manure and thorough tillage. Up to the last year, he was a large purchaser of hay, as that produced on the farm was not sufficient to enable him to keep the necessary amount of stock to make the quantity of manure required; but last year he had got his meadows into such a condition, that they produced more hay than was required for his stock, and he will hereafter be able to feed from the produce of his own land, all the stock necessary to enable him to keep it in a highly productive condition. Mr. G. is a thorough believer in "high farming." He knows that while poor farming is unprofitable, good farming will pay handsomely.

The Jersey cattle are Mr. G.'s favorites, of which he has some very handsome specimens, among which we may name his imported cow "Zilla," which took the first prize in her class at the last Conn. State Fair, and the young bull, "Capt. Darling," advertised for sale in this paper. He has also a small flock of superior Cotswold sheep, imported and bred by himself, which he proposes to sell, as will be seen by his advertisement.

In his poultry-yards, we found a rare collection of birds, both useful and ornamental, from an eight ounce bantam to a thirty pound turkey. Among the rarer varieties were the Golden, Silver, and English Pheasants, with the California Quail, all of which Mr. G. has been very successful in rearing. In his ponds were the Laughing, Falkland Island, Brant, White China and other varieties of Geese, and Rouen, Aylesbury, Wood, and other Ducks, with many other birds, forming together a rich and rare collection, well worth a journey to see.

VALUABLE STOCK LEAVING ENGLAND.—The Liverpool, England, *Daily Post*, of July 31st, notices the arrival in that city for shipment to America, "of twenty-four fine animals, including six bulls, fourteen heifers and yearlings, and four cows of the Ayrshire breed, purchased in Ayrshire, from the most celebrated breeders, by Mr. Sanford Howard, editor of the Boston *Cultivator*, for the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. It is only fair to say they are all exceedingly fine specimens of a justly celebrated breed of dairy stock. Twelve were shipped on board the Agnes, on Wednesday last, for Boston; the other twelve will be shipped for the same destination in course of the ensuing week." The same paragraph announces the coming of "several fine Southdown rams, from the herds of Mr. Jonas Webb, Babraham, Cambridgeshire, purchased for Colonel Morris, New-York, and two splendid bulls of the Durham shorthorn breed, for Adelaide, in Australia, both exceedingly fine animals, and though young giving unmistakable evidence of fine breeding."

COCHRAN'S FARM ACCOUNTS.—While writing allow me to express my thanks to you for noticing in a March number, Mr. Cochran's "System of Farm Accounts." I sent for a set of books, and for one can speak highly of their value. As a general thing, we farmers are apt to be very slack in keeping our accounts, and many of us keep none at all, except with each other. But the publication of such an excellent system as that of W. D. Cochran of Detroit, is likely to produce a change for the better. You can hardly do more good than by urging farmers to adopt his system. J. E. W. *Durant, Iowa.*

THE FARM; A Pocket Manual of Practical Agriculture; or How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. Embracing an Exposition of the Nature and Action of Soils and Manures; the Principles of Rotation in Cropping; Directions for Irrigation, Draining, Subsoiling, Fencing, Planting Hedges, etc.; Descriptions of Improved Agricultural Implements; Instruction in the Cultivation of the various Farm Crops; How to Plant and Cultivate Orchards, etc. With a most valuable Essay on Farm Management. By the author of "How to Behave," "How to do Business," "The Garden," etc. New York: Fowler & Wells, 1858 [Price, postpaid, in paper, 30 cents; in muslin, 50 cents; for sale at this office.]

The above title page gives the subjects treated in this excellent little hand-book so completely that no further summary is necessary. While there is nothing particularly new presented, the author has shown much judgement in his selections and condensations.

CHARCOAL DUST AS A MANURE.—A correspondent of the *Boston Cultivator*, commends from long experience, charcoal dust especially as a manure for onions, corn, and grass. An inch of coal dust is spread over the

onion bed before sowing the seed; a fair crop always results. When the corn is about two inches high, he applies half a pint per hill, and thinks every bushel so used adds a bushel to the crop. It gives good satisfaction as a top-dressing to grass lands.

CHAUTAUQUE CO. AG. SOCIETY.—The Fair this year is to be held at Fredonia Sept. 21st, 22d and 23d. The address will be delivered on Thursday the 23d, by the Hon. A. B. DICKINSON. We expect a good time. Our grounds are almost unequalled in beauty and convenience. We open the door for competition to those counties that join us, both in our own State and Pennsylvania. We hope to see many from out of our county. A. S. M.

Is Buckwheat an Exhausting Crop?

I will give an authentic case coming under my own notice, at variance with the usually received theory. A neighbor of mine had grown on the same field (and a poor field naturally at that) for *twenty-six* years *consecutively*, the above crop with a fair average return, no other manure having been carried on the field than the buckwheat haulm regularly returned. Said neighbor having died, the farm came into possession of others, who raised in the succeeding years *good* crops of corn, wheat, and clover. Your correspondent "D. S." is cognisant doubtless of the above facts.

Practical application: Use buckwheat as a cleaning crop. G. E. H.

CHINESE PIGS.—Also a few Breeding Sows, and Boars—warranted of pure blood, for sale by HORACE HUMPHREY,
Aug. 26—w&m1t.* Winchester Centre, Conn.

ELIDE ISLAND GUANO,—at $40 per ton of 2,000 lbs. GRIFFING BROTHER & CO., 60 Cortlandt Street, New-York. Aug. 5—w8tm2t.

250,000 PEAR TREES, STANDARDS AND DWARFS, best varieties. GEO. W. WILSON, Malden, Mass. Aug. 1—m3ms

THOMAS & HERENDEEN'S NURSERIES.
THOMAS & HERENDEEN, (formerly J. J. Thomas,) offer for sale at their nurseries, at Macedon, Wayne Co., N. Y., a very extensive collection of

Apples, consisting of about forty of the finest select varieties.
Peaches, affording a succession of the best fruits for two months.
Cherries, comprising all the well proved and valuable new kinds.
Pears, dwarfs and standards, the best chosen varieties.
Plums, containing a full list of approved sorts; besides an ample supply of Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Strawberries, and the smaller fruits generally.

Their trees are not only of vigorous, handsome and healthy growth, but are propagated with great care to insure accuracy, and exclusively of such sorts as have been amply proved by fruiting, their list of apples alone being selected from specimen orchards of several hundred varieties in bearing.

Their **Ornamental Department** contains the best **HARDY IMPORTED & AMERICAN EVERGREENS**, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Herbaceous flowering plants, &c.

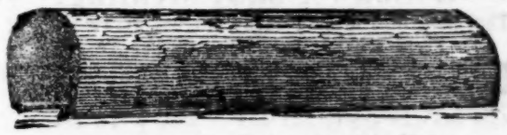
All orders addressed to *Thomas & Herendeen, Macedon, Wayne Co., N. Y.*; or if for **Standard Pears**, to *J. J. Thomas, Union Springs, Cayuga Co., N. Y.*, will meet with careful and prompt attention, and packing will be performed in the most secure manner for safe conveyance to any part of the continent. In all cases where desired, selections will be made with scrupulous care by the proprietors. Aug. 26—weow4m1t.

Agricultural Books,
Of all kinds, for sale at the Office of the Co. Gentleman

FIELD'S PEAR CULTURE.—A Treatise on the Propagation and Cultivation of the Pear in America—a full catalogue and description of the different varieties—their adaptation to Dwarfs and Standards—the best modes of pruning, with directions for ripening and preserving the fruit—numerous engravings carefully prepared, exhibit both the erroneous and correct modes of treatment. By Thomas W. Field. *Price 75 Cents.*
Will be sent post-paid on receipt of price. Address A. O. MOORE, Agricultural Book Publisher,
Aug. 26—w2tm1t. 140 Fulton St., New-York.

MAKE YOUR OWN SUGAR.—Full instructions for making SUGAR AND MOLASSES from the New Sugar Canes, and a description of the implements and utensils required; *simple and plain for the use of farmers*; to which are added the latest experience of those who have made sugar, and J. S. Lovering's pamphlet, all contained in Olcott's new work,
"Sorgho and Imphee." Price $1.
Sent by mail free of postage, on receipt of price.
A. O MOORE, Agricultural Book Publisher,
Aug. 26—w2tm1t. 140 Fulton St., New-York

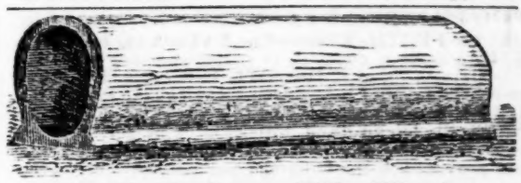
Cider Mills and Presses,
HORSE POWERS AND THRESHERS,
FOR sale by A. LONGETT,
Aug. 1—m2tw4t 34 Cliff-st., New-York.



ALBANY TILE WORKS,
Corner of Clinton Avenue & Knox St., Albany, N. Y.
THE subscribers, being the most extensive manufacturers of Draining Tile in the United States, have on hand, in large or small quantities for Land Draining, the following descriptions, warranted superior to any made in this country, hard burned, and over one foot in length. On orders for 5,000 or more, a discount will be made.

HORSE-SHOE TILE—PIECES.				SOLE TILE—PIECES.			
2½ inches rise,		$12 per 1000.		2 inches rise,		$12 per 1000.	
3½ "	"	15	"	3 "	"	18	"
4½ "	"	18	"	4 "	"	40	"
5½ "	"	40	"	5 "	"	60	"
6½ "	"	60	"	6 "	"	80	"
7½ "	"	75	"	8 "	"	125	"

Orders respectfully solicited. Cartage free.
C. & W. M'CAMMON,
Albany, N. Y.
PEASE & EGGLESTON, Agents,
'Excelsior Ag. Works, Warehouse and Seed Store,
Mar. 1—w&m8in. 84 State-st., Albany, N. Y



New-York State Tile Works,
On the Western Plank Road near the Orphan Asylum.
THE subscribers still continue the manufacture and sale of Draining Tile for land draining, in large or small quantities, warranted hard-burnt and perfectly sound, and altogether superior to any made in America; if not, the purchaser need not pay for them. On orders for 5,000 or more a discount will be made.
N. B. These Tile are made of pure clay, and very strong.

HORSE-SHOE TILE—PIECES.				SOLE TILE—PIECES.			
2½ in. calibre,		$12 per 1,000.		2 in. calibre,		$12 per 1,000	
3½ "	"	15	"	3 "	"	18	"
4½ "	"	18	"	4 "	"	40	"
5½ "	"	40	"	5 "	"	60	"
6½ "	"	60	"	6 "	"	80	"
7½ "	"	75	"	8 "	"	125	"

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Cartage free. ALDERSON & JACKSON,
Albany, N. Y.
EMERY BROS. Agents, Proprietors Albany Agricultural Warehouse, 52 State street, cor. Green.
April 8—w2m—eow2m—w2m—m6t.

BERKSHIRE PIGS, descended from the imported stock of Col. Morris, and warranted pure. For sale at $5 each when six weeks old, delivered at the cars.
WILLIAM J. PETTEE,
Sept. 2—w3tm1t* Lakeville, Conn.

WILSON'S ALBANY SEEDLING STRAWBERRY.—The subscriber is now prepared to receive orders from his patrons and others, for this renowned Strawberry. Pains will be taken to fill all the orders carefully and promptly, and can be depended on as genuine, as none will be sold by the subscriber, except from the original and true stock. Price $2 per 100. When 500 are taken $1.50 per 100; $10 per 1000.
W. THORBURN, Seedsman, 492 Broadway,
Aug. 19—w3tm1t. Albany, N. Y.

WILSON'S ALBANY STRAWBERRY.—The subscriber again offers this unrivalled Strawberry for sale. The experience of another season has fully proved it to be the finest Strawberry out, as all who have had it acknowledge it has no equal, and being a perfect plant requiring no fertilizer, is much more reliable.
The subscriber having fruited about one acre of it the present season, will be able to furnish plants to those desiring them, by the middle of August. Price $2 per 100 When 500 are taken, $1.50 per 100; $10 per 1000.
Address JOHN DINGWALL, Florist,
Aug 19—w4m1t. Albany, N. Y.

"Wilson's Albany Seedling!"
The Best and Most Prolific Market Strawberry!!
Yields 150 to 200 Bushels per Acre.

I AM prepared to sell plants of this superior variety in large or small quantities. The fact that the Strawberries of this kind, marketed by me the present season, were the best and largest sold in Albany, is a sufficient guarantee of the thrift and quality of the plants. Price, delivered in Albany, $10 a thousand—$1.50 a hundred, or $1.00 for fifty. Orders accompanied by cash promptly attended to. Address WM. RICHARDSON,
96 South Pearl Street,
July 22—m&wtf. Albany, N. Y.

ONE MILLION FIRST QUALITY two-year-old *Apple Seedlings*—100,000 strong one-year-old *Apple Seedlings*—25,000 first quality (5 to 8 feet,) *Apple Trees*—50,000 *Evergreens*, from 6 inches to 4 feet high, nursery grown, of most the hardy varieties of Europe and America—*Mountain Ash, Horse Chestnut, Sugar* and *Silver Maple, White Ash*, plants and trees, and *Tyrolese Larch*, &c., at wholesale or retail, and low prices. Inquiries promptly answered. L. K. SCOFIELD & CO.,
Elgin (Ill.) Nurseries. Sept. 1—m1t.

BLOOD AND WOOL MANURE.—This article has proved superior to Peruvian Guano in various trials this spring. For sale by A. LONGETT,
Aug 12—w4tm2t. 34 Cliff Street, New-York.

TO PRACTICAL FARMERS AND DEALERS IN FERTILIZERS.—The **NATIONAL FERTILIZER**, a modern compost, is prepared under the direct superintendence of **L. Harper, L. L. D.**, formerly Professor of Analytical Chemistry and Agriculture in the State University of Mississippi, as also State Geologist. Its **basis** is the **Green Sand Marl** of New-Jersey, which is chemically combined with fish and pure animal bone. Letters Patent for this and foreign countries have been granted. It is unhesitatingly accredited **superior** to Peruvian Guano—strengthening the soil and beyond the possibility of exhausting land where applied. **The increase in the yield of plants and all cereals is largely augmented**; while it supplies a **continuous** source of Fertility. **For sandy, barren and abandoned lands**, and where **other** manures have failed, we ask **but one trial**, trusting **solely** upon the **rare** constituents which this fertilizer abundantly possesses, and which are so **wholly and peculiarly essential** in an article of fertility, such as is here **reliably** represented. We would beg the attention of Farmers to its use the coming autumn for winter grain, and to the fact that it has arrested the **rot** in potatoes **after** decay has commenced. Price per ton of 2,000 lbs., $35. For all detailed particulars, analyses, directions and recommendations, apply or send to the office of the National Fertilizing Company, 37 Fulton St, New-York.
JOS. C. CANNING, Agent.
We would distinctly give notice, [as abortive imitations and attempted infringements upon our patents have already been made,] that we have **no connection whatever** with other Fertilizing Companies of **any character or name.** Aug. 19—w&m3mos.

ANDRE LEROY'S NURSERIES,
At ANGERS, FRANCE.
The proprietor of these Nurseries—the most extensive in Europe—has the honor to inform his numerous friends and the public, that his Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Seedlings, Fruit Stocks, &c., for the present season, is now ready and at their disposition.
The experience which he has acquired in the last ten years, by numerous and important invoices to the U. S., and the especial culture which he has established for that market, upon an area of over 300 acres, are for his customers a sure guarantee of the proper and faithful execution of their orders.
Apply as heretofore to F. A. BRUGUIERE, 138 Pearl Street, New-York, his sole Agent in the U. S.
NOTE.—All advertisements or circulars bearing the name of Leroy, Angers, must not be considered as emanating from our house, if they do not at the same time mention that Mr. F. A. BRUGUIERE is our Agent. Address F. A. BRUGUIERE, New-York.
Sep. 2—w&m4m. ANDRE LEROY, Angers, France.

NEWMAN'S THORNLESS BLACKBERRY—Is a sweet, fine flavored, large sized berry, and the plants are as free from thorns as the black raspberry Send for a circular. A. A BENSEL,
Milton, Ulster Co., N. Y.
True H. R. Antwerp Raspberry plants in quantities.
Aug. 19—weow2m1t.*

PERUVIAN GUANO—Government Brand and Weight—for sale by A. LONGETT,
Aug. 12—w4tm2t. 34 Cliff Street, New-York.

PREMIUM STRAWBERRIES—SUPERIOR FRUITS, &c.—*WM. R. PRINCE & CO.*, Flushing, N. Y., will send to applicants who enclose stamps, their priced Catalogues. The Descriptive Catalogue of Strawberries for 1858, is now ready. This is the only general collection in the Union, and comprises 50 varieties not obtainable elsewhere. The prices are much lower than charged by others, and in no case will any kind be charged above the lowest rates advertised elsewhere. Prince's Magnate, largest of all, $2.50 per 100. Imperial Scarlet and Young's Seedling, $2.50. Prince's Eclipse and Hooker, $2. Globose Scarlet, Marylandica and Charles' Favorite, $3. Wilson's Albany, Jenny Lind, Scott's Seedling, and Primate, $1.50. Ladies Pine, $3. McAvoy's Superior $1 per 100. Peabody, Le Baron and Boyden's Mammoth, $1 per dozen and $4 per 100. 20 plentiful varieties $1 per 100 and $4 to $5 per 1000. The Collection of Bulbous Flower Roots is unrivaled, and priced to venders at very low rates. A Descriptive Catalogue of *Native Grapes* in press. Aug. 12—w1tm1t.

Notice to German Farmers and Gardeners.
A GENTLEMAN at the south wants an associate in partnership, who understands the culture of the grapevine in the open air, and raising and management of fruit trees, and also vegetable gardening in all its branches. He must be a German man and married, and should speak English. He must be sober and of steady habits of industry. A comfortable and pleasant home promised to him. Address J. B., at the office of this paper.
July 22—w3t—m3t.

CORIA.—This New Fertilizer is manufactured by the LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY from leather scraps, dead animals, blood, hair and bones, by a newly discovered process—is offered for sale at a price which will bring it into direct competition with Guano and super phosphates. The above mentioned articles are *melted* by chemicals and heat down to a jelly, all the ammonia in which they abound being retained. This jelly is then dried and ground to a fine powder, and barreled for sale. About fifty per cent of the "Coria" is soluble in water, and the rest is very easily decomposed by the action of the elements. Several new agents in this manure give it great prominence in the eyes of those chemists who have examined it—amongst others *tannic acid*, which gives the firmness and flavor to the fruit, making it of great value for fruit trees. As a top-dressing for grass and winter grain, it is beyond comparison.
And we are ready to put it against Guano or any other fertilizer in the market for *quickness* of operation and above all its *lasting* qualities in the soil. It is packed in new barrels, and will be sold for $40 per ton of 2,000 lbs., tare off. For further information apply to
GRIFFING, BROTHER & CO.,
Exclusive agents of the L. M. Co.,
Aug. 19—w6m3t. 60 Cortland St., New-York.

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July 15—w&m3m

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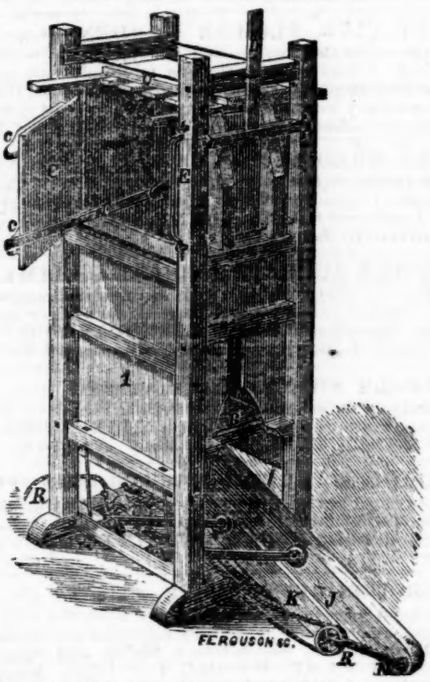

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Aug. 19—w&mtf.

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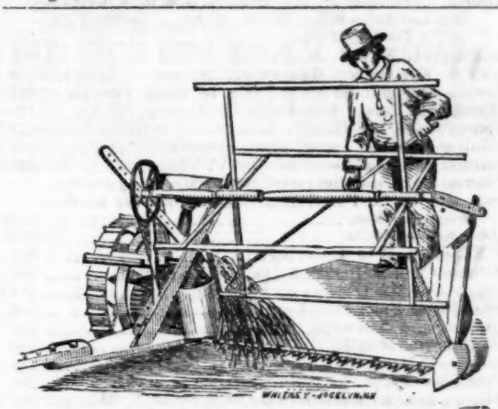

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Aug. 26—w4m1t.

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